

JPRS 82540

27 December 1982

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 376

FBIS

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27 December 1982

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PARTY AND STATE

FEI YIMIN ON NPC SESSION, HONG KONG FUTURE

HK251044 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0830 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Report by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Shuang Yin [7175 0603]: "Beijing Takes on a New Look, Hong Kong's Future Is Bright--Visiting Fei Yimin [6316 1744 3046] on the eve of NPC Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--On the eve of the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, Fei Yimin, member of the NPC Standing Committee and director of Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, came to Beijing. Asked by a reporter what he thought about the changes in Beijing, he said excitedly: "As soon as I arrived in Beijing, I was most deeply impressed by the 'new' things. They were the new leading group, the new economic system and the new mental outlook."

The reporter had conducted an interview with Fei Yimin when the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee was held in Beijing in April last year. At that time, China was streamlining its administrative structure and discussing the draft of the new constitution. Six months have passed since then. Good results have been scored in streamlining the state's administrative structure. Some state organs have been merged, and the succession of the old by the new has been smoothly realized. The change in the economic system and the adoption of the responsibility system have begun to produce results in the economic sphere.

Fei Yimin told the reporter: Every place in the world is a mess. Not long ago, he visited Japan. The economic problem in Japan forced Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki to resign. All over the world, there is inflation, the market dwindles and trade declines. In the United States, the unemployment rate has risen to 10.4 percent. Western Europe is also finding the going tough. However, in China there is political stability and unity and the economy continues to develop. He said: After arriving in Beijing this time, I have learned that although China's agriculture has been attacked by drought, flood, wind, insects and other natural disasters this year and the disaster-stricken area is larger than last year, grain output still tops that of last year by 11 million tons and the total grain output may possibly reach 336 million tons. This shows that China is now pursuing a correct policy.

Fei Yimin said with confidence: The Sixth 5-Year Plan which will be examined and approved by the forthcoming NPC session is a great program of action to

realize the four modernizations. It will definitely be possible to attain the strategic objective of quadrupling the industrial and agricultural total output value by the end of this century as put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Fei Yimin came from Hong Kong. Our conversation very quickly changed to the currently popular topic--the Hong Kong issue.

Fei Yimin said: In the past 2 months, people have liked to talk about Hong Kong. This shows that people are concerned about Hong Kong's future. The Chinese leaders have said many times that it is necessary on the one hand to regain sovereignty over Hong Kong and on the other hand to maintain the prosperity and stability in Hong Kong. On 20 November, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi talked about the rule of Hong Kong by the Hong Kong people, drawing a clear outline of Hong Kong after 1997. The Chinese leaders have pointed out time and again that after sovereignty over Hong Kong has been regained, the social system in Hong Kong will remain unchanged. Concretely speaking, the monetary system, the legal principles, the capitalist pattern of business management, the way in which the capitalists become rich, the lifestyle and all privileges available at present will remain unchanged. What is the cause for alarm? It is stipulated in Article 31 of the new constitution to be approved by the forthcoming NPC session: "The state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The system in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law according to specific conditions." This means legal protection regarding the Hong Kong issue.

The reporter said: In the world today, some people look down upon the Chinese, saying that the Chinese cannot rule Hong Kong well. Fei Yimin said resolutely: "No! The Chinese have the aspiration and ability to rule Hong Kong well. Did some people not say that the Chinese could not rule Shanghai well? Facts have shown that the Chinese are completely capable of ruling Shanghai well. Since they can rule Shanghai well, they also can rule Hong Kong well. Moreover, there still is a considerably long period of time for making preparations." In conclusion, Fei Yimin said: "I hope that the British and other foreign friends will put forth useful suggestions concerning the ways to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong after China regains sovereignty. This work will need the spirit of unity, friendship and cooperation. I am confident of it. I hope the compatriots in Hong Kong will not be worried about this."

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

NPC DEPUTIES CONTINUE GROUP DISCUSSIONS

OW070401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--Deputies to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC today continued their group discussions to examine Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the implementation of the 1982 national budget and draft for the 1983 national budget. The deputies, who come from various fronts, spoke glowingly of the ever improving economic situation in the country. They have full confidence in the success of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the 20-year fighting goal. They are full of confidence in the bright future of China's socialist system.

The Ever Improving Economic Situation on the Whole Is Inspiring

Deputy Meng Fulin from Anhui said: In his report to the session, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed to the ever improving economic situation on the whole in the country and the encouraging changes that have taken place along with the attainment of prosperity in the country's rural areas and the steady and all-round upsurge in agricultural production. What he said is entirely true.
[passage omitted]

Deputy Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain from Xizang said: We are inspired by the reports delivered respectively by Premier Zhao Ziyang and Minister Wang Bingqian. We are determined to work hard for the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and we are fully confident of its success. Realities over the past 2 years have indicated the ever improving economic situation in the country, which is even better this year than the year before. As long as the whole party and the people and the people of all nationalities in the country remain steadfast and work harder, we are sure to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The future of our country is bright and its drive to achieve the four modernizations will be completed. [passage omitted]

We See the Bright Future of Our Country

Deputy Wang Shouguan of the Beijing delegation said: In his report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Premier Zhao Ziyang made a penetrating analysis of the country's current situation and its future development. It is a report that guides the people throughout the country in attaining the grand goal by working in real earnest and in a down-to-earth manner. It gives our countrymen

an inexhaustible strength and enables them to see the brilliant future of the nation. [passage omitted] Deputy Yan Renying [not further identified] said: I just returned from the United States a few days ago. I saw signs of a slump and recession everywhere I went in that country. However, our economy is thriving and developing steadily. We are not very rich, but tremendous changes have taken place in this country where the market is thriving and the society is stable. A striking contrast to the global capitalist economic recession.

Deputy Liu Tianfu from Guangdong said: The guiding ideology in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan is explicit. The targets set forth in his report allow for some leeway and the measures for their fulfillment are practical. It can be said that his report is the specification of Comrade Hu Yaobang's 12th Party Congress report for 1981-1985. A program of action to mobilize the people of the country to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan and to revitalize the Chinese economy. It was the first step taken toward the strategic goal set for the year 2000. [passage omitted]

The Situation in the First 2 Years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is Gratifying

[Passage omitted] Deputy Yu Mingtao from Shaanxi said: In his report to the session, Premier Zhao Ziyang fully affirmed the achievements of the past 2 years in readjusting the economy and called for continuous implementation of the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading. This is in complete conformity with the conditions in Shaanxi, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the situation in Shaanxi had undergone tremendous changes. With the urban and rural economy thriving, northern Shaanxi, an area that was poverty-stricken and backward for a long time, has increased production for several consecutive years and the problem of feeding and clothing the local people has been basically solved. [passage omitted] All this shows that the entire national economy is successfully growing in the course of readjustment. [passage omitted]

An Excellent Situation in Army Building Has Emerged

You Taizhong, a deputy from the PLA, said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the ever improving political and economic situation in this country has opened up a new path for our socialist modernization. It is a tremendous encouragement to army work. The PLA is the defender of our socialist motherland, yet it is also a builder. To guarantee that our country has an environment of stability in its drive to achieve socialist modernization, we will certainly act in accordance with the call issued by the 12th Party Congress and the current NPC session, heighten our vigilance a hundred fold, work hard to build our army into a powerful, regular and modern revolutionary army while carrying out economic construction with no efforts spared. We will further improve our army's self-defense capability under conditions of modern warfare. At the same time, the PLA will continuously maintain and carry forward its glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, enthusiastically support and take part in socialist construction in various localities, struggle hard and rely on its own efforts in doing everything. We will promote PLA units' agricultural and sideline production, play a greater role in building a socialist spiritual and material civilization, and make still greater contribution. [passage omitted]

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTARY ON NEW CONSTITUTION

OW090800 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "Study and Implement the New Constitution"]

[Text] The approval of the new constitution by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC has ushered our country into a new stage of development of socialist democracy and of building the legal system. The new constitution scientifically sums up the historic experience of socialist development in our country and reflects the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. It is the fundamental law of the state in keeping with the wishes of the people and taking into account the basic conditions of the country that provides perpetual stability and carries maximum authority. It is a general law of our country in the new historic period for ruling it and giving it peace and security. The new constitution represents a unity of the correct stand of the party with the will of the people. With the four fundamental principles as its guiding ideology, the new constitution affirms, in the form of the fundamental law of the state, the achievements made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in bringing order out of chaos. It also affirms the general tasks for our people in the future put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress in institutionalizing and putting into law the line, principles and policies formulated by the party. The new constitution also spells out the basic provisions governing the political, economic and cultural systems, the fundamental rights and duties of citizens as well as the state organs, prominently reflecting the nature and characteristics of the socialist system of our country.

Since the new constitution has immediate and far-reaching historic significance, we must pay special attention to studying, publicizing and explaining it well and must carry out education on democracy and the rule of law among the masses in a thorough way. Our study and publicity of the new constitution should concentrate on the following: 1) The importance of the constitution; 2) the guiding ideology, the basic contents and other important provisions of the constitution, 3) The necessity for every citizen to abide by the constitution.

Every citizen of the PRC should study the new constitution well. The new constitution, once approved, must be put into effect. The people of all

nationalities throughout the country, the state organs, the armed forces, various political parties, social organizations, enterprises and business units must refer to the constitution as the fundamental guiding principles of their activities; they have responsibility for safeguarding the dignity of the constitution and ensuring its implementation. Since the authority of the constitution has a direct bearing on the political stability and the destiny of the country, any act to undermine its foundation shall not be tolerated.

The constitution of the Communist Party of China stipulated that the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state. This is a very important principle. The party which led the people in drawing up the constitution must also strictly abide by it. Various party organs at all levels and all party members must strive to be models in abiding by and implementing the constitution. Let all of us earnestly study and implement the new constitution, safeguard its dignity and ensure its implementation and create new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

OVERSEAS CHINESE NPC DEPUTIES ON CONSTITUTION

OW060119 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Report: "Returned Overseas Chinese Deputies to the NPC and Members of the CPPCC Talk About the New Constitution"]

[Text] For the last few days, returned overseas Chinese deputies attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and returned overseas Chinese members attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee in Beijing, filled with a sense of being the masters of their own affairs, have seriously discussed the draft of the revised constitution and Vice Chairman Peng Zhen's report on the draft of the revised constitution.

Returned overseas Chinese deputies to the NPC and members of the CPPCC pointed out: The new constitution gives expression to the common wishes of the people throughout China and fully manifests the overseas Chinese compatriots' cherished desire. At a panel discussion meeting in Tianjing Municipality, Zhuang Mingli, NPC deputy and vice president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, said: Over the past 30 years and more since the founding of the republic, I have participated in the discussion of the drafts of four constitutions. For the draft of this revised constitution, opinions have been solicited from all sides, strata, democratic parties and mass bodies in the most widespread way. Returned overseas Chinese federation organizations in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and federation organizations of overseas Chinese students studying in China have more than once organized the vast number of returned overseas Chinese to discuss the draft. In July this year, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and the Beijing Municipal Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese separately invited overseas Chinese compatriots who came sightseeing in Beijing from over 10 countries to hold discussions on the draft of the revised constitution. They took the floor, one after another, and expressed their concern for instituting the fundamental law of the state. All the people in China have actively attended the discussion of the draft of this revised constitution. Such a widespread democratic nature, reflected in the revision of the constitution, can rarely have been seen throughout the world.

At a panel discussion meeting in Beijing Municipality, Hong Sisi, NPC deputy and vice president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and Zhang Guoji, vice chairman of the Beijing Federation of Returned Overseas

Chinese, compared the draft of this revised constitution with the past three constitutions. They pointed out: This constitution is the most perfect one ever instituted since the founding of the Republic and enjoys the ardent support of the people and the overseas Chinese. Zhang Fuoji said: It is clearly stated in the constitution that the People's Republic of China protects the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese residents abroad and protects the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China. Compared with past constitutions, this constitution contains the additional content of protecting the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China. This article gives full expression to the party and the state's warm attention to returned overseas Chinese, the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China and Chinese residents abroad.

NPC deputy Hong Sisi said: Chinese residents abroad, returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad are satisfied with the draft of the revised constitution in eight major aspects.

1. They are satisfied with it because it gives expression to the party's principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The vast number of Chinese residents abroad are most worried about the repeated changes in policy. Now that the party's policies are embodied in the constitution, their stability is guaranteed.

2. They are satisfied with it because it stipulates the building of spiritual civilization while building material civilization.

3. They are satisfied with it because it acts in the democratic spirit.

4. They are satisfied with it because it acts in the spirit of the socialist legal system. It stipulates that all people should be equal before the law.

5. They are satisfied with it because the new constitution, to be approved soon, stipulates the realization of the motherland's unification.

6. They are satisfied with it because the draft of the revised constitution stresses the need to persistently follow an independent foreign policy. The patriotic overseas Chinese have vigorously supported China's revolution on all previous occasions, simply because they hope that the motherland would become an independent country.

7. They are satisfied with it because the new constitution stipulates that the patriotic united front must be further consolidated and developed.

8. They are satisfied with it because the new constitution prescribes the need to protect the just rights and interests of overseas Chinese as well as those of the returned overseas Chinese and their relatives.

All this has manifested the aspirations of the overseas Chinese.

Yi Meihou, vice president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Federation of Overseas Chinese, said: Compared with the several constitutions in the past, this draft of the revised constitution even more explicitly prescribes the rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China are very happy about this. After the new constitution is formally adopted, it would definitely help in implementing the policy on overseas Chinese affairs, and further whip up the enthusiasm of overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China in cherishing the motherland and their home towns, and in making still greater contributions to the modernization program of the motherland.

In an interview with a station correspondent at the (Jinji) guest house, Guo Ruiren, a 78 year-old NPC deputy vice chairman of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, said: The draft of the revised constitution makes explicit stipulations of China's system of the people's democratic dictatorship and the nation's economic system, as well as the series of major issues, such as the protection of the interests of overseas Chinese. This will certainly whip up the enthusiasm of overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents living in China in cherishing the motherland and their home towns. In the past few years, the people's governments at all the levels in Fujian have done an excellent job in implementing the policy on overseas Chinese affairs, thus greatly arousing the activism of the overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China in cherishing the motherland and their home towns. Industrial and agricultural production has thrived and the people's livelihood has been continuously improved in places where returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of the Chinese residents abroad are living. The new constitution, which will be soon adopted, is of great significance in protecting, in a legal form, the just interests and rights of overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China, and in fulfilling the magnificent task put forward by the party central committee.

Lian Guan, member of the National CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, said: Compared with the three previous constitutions, the new constitution has made even more clearcut stipulations in protecting the rights and interests of overseas Chinese. He went on to say: To rally around the CPC and make contributions to developing China's socialist modernization program and making the motherland prosperous and strong, is the common aspiration of the countrymen living abroad. Today, the new constitution has reaffirmed our patriotic rights and interests in a legal form and provides us with a legal guarantee. All this has provided overseas Chinese with the opportunity to protect their motherland and do their own share in developing the modernization program of the motherland.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

TIANJIN NPC DEPUTIES PRAISE CONSTITUTION REVISION

OW070517 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--(Exclusive for TIANJIN RIBAO) Deputies from Tianjin to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC deliberated the draft revision of the constitution in the past few days in group meetings. They held that the draft revision of the constitution has both inherited the basic principles of the 1954 constitution and added new contents to suit the development of the political and economic situation and, therefore, is the best constitution in China's history. [passage omitted]

Deputy Zhang Shizhen said: The four basic principles have been put into the draft revision of the constitution as the general guiding ideology. This fundamentally insures that our country will advance in this political orientation along the socialist road under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. [passage omitted]

Deputy Yu Aifeng said: During the 10 years of domestic chaos, intellectuals found it too difficult to serve the country. How I wished to be a member of the working class all those years! Now the basic state law has put intellectuals on a par with the workers and peasants, making them the three forces on which socialist construction relies. I feel grateful from the bottom of my heart. This shows that the state and people have confidence and have put great trust in us. We will certainly contribute our efforts to the four modernizations for the rest of our lives. [passage omitted]

Deputy Fan Quan said: Enactment of law is important. Enforcement of law is more important. Much remains to be done to insure the implementation of the constitution. The new constitution, soon to be adopted, has been formulated after more than years of discussion and revision by the people of the whole country under the leadership of our party. The key to full implementation of the new constitution lies with party committee leadership at all levels. Party organizations' activities must be conducted within the framework of the constitution. At the same time, party committees must guarantee the implementation of the constitution. Members, in particular leading cadres of the communist party, must take the lead in studying and publicizing the constitution and be models in implementing it. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

CPPCC COMMITTEE MEMBERS SUPPORT CONSTITUTION

OW1000039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1549 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Members of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, attending its fifth session, warmly support the new constitution. They believe that it can certainly be implemented and will play a tremendous role in ensuring the development of socialist modernization in our country.

Liu Yuanxuan, member of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, said: The adoption of the new constitution marks the beginning of a new period in rule by law in our country. Our country suffered from neglect of the legal system in the past. That is why the people throughout the country now call for strengthening the legal system. However, it is not easy to run the country in strict accordance with the law. Therefore, we must strive to do a good job in publicizing the constitution in order to make all households and all men and women, old and young, understand that the new constitution has not come easily and that the fundamental law for running the country and bringing stability to it is of great significance for the development of socialist modernization. All parties should set an example and take the lead in publicizing, implementing, abiding by and upholding the constitution. Then, the new constitution certainly can be smoothly enforced.

Chen Hansheng, member of the CPPCC National Committee and honorary director of the World History Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said: I think that the key to making people know and abide by the law lies in law enforcement. The law will have its sanctity and the people will be willing to know and abide by it only when the law is strictly enforced and everything is done according to it. I hope that, from now on, the law will be strictly enforced.

At a discussion, Vice Chairman Lei Jieqiong, Secretary General Ge Chengzhi and standing committee member Le Ling of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, as well as other members of the CPPCC National Committee, expressed their belief that the new constitution would be abided by, and implemented, to the letter. They pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the socialist legal system has been strengthened with each passing day. With greater power, the NPC standing committee now has the authority to supervise the enforcement of the constitution. When the

constitution is extensively studied and publicized, the broad masses of people will have an idea of the legal system and will conscientiously supervise its enforcement.

Han Fuyou, member of the CPPCC National Committee and deputy commissioner of the Lincang Prefectural Administrative Office, said: The new constitution, which reflects the aspirations and fundamental interests of the people throughout the country has been promulgated. This is a major happy event for the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Our Yunnan is a province with more than 20 nationalities. The new constitution is a basic guarantee for the unity, progress and prosperity of all nationalities. We must cherish the new constitution as we do our eyes, and ensure its implementation.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

XIZANG DEPUTIES EXAMINE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW111202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--In the past few days, the Xizang Autonomous Regional Delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress have conscientiously discussed and examined the draft revised constitution. With high morale and enthusiasm, the deputies made speeches one after another in a very warm atmosphere at the site of the meetings. They all held that the draft revised constitution has summed up the historical experiences of our country's socialist development and reflected the new situation of our country's socialist modernization. They held that it conforms with the common interests of people of all nationalities and is truly a relatively perfect constitution.

Deputy Yin Fatang said: The contents of the draft revised constitution are very good in all aspects. As far as the nationality issue is concerned, it contains relatively more volumes and has special statements or articles and stipulations not only in its preface but also in Chapter I, Chapter II and Chapter III. Especially remarkable is the stipulation that principal responsible persons of the people's governments and the people's congresses of the autonomous region down to autonomous counties must be cadres of minority nationalities, which fully embodied the concern of the state for the minority nationalities.

He said: We believe that, after such a constitution is adopted, our country's nationalities work will be further strengthened and Xizang's cause of socialist construction will certainly become more thriving and prosperous too.

Deputy Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: The drafting and the revision of the draft revised constitution took 26 months. I was a member of the committee for constitution revision and attended four meetings. Each meeting conscientiously studied opinions about the revision put forward by every attendant and accepted many of them.

He said: The draft revised constitution has clear and definite stipulations not only for nationalities issues but also for religious and other issues. In the past, when establishing the people's communes, some localities incorporated national autonomous villages, where minority nationals resided exclusively or with people of other nationalities, into the communes, thereby

virtually abrogating the national autonomy. The same situation happened in Xizang too. Now the draft revised constitution has clearly and definitely stipulated that, under the counties and autonomous counties, there will be villages, national villages, and townships, thus guaranteeing the implementation of the party's national autonomy policy. The draft revised constitution has also made concrete stipulations on the preservation of minority nationalities' languages, and other issues. In a word, with such a good constitution, there will be a fundamental guarantee for a common prosperity among all the nationalities in our country. [passage omitted]

Deputy Ba Sang said: The draft revised constitution has fully embodied the concern and care of the party and the state for the minority nationalities. Not only in the preface and the general program but also in other chapters and verses, the draft revised constitution has made clear and definite stipulations. For example, the paragraph in the preface, "A socialist national relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance has been definitely established and will be continuously strengthened. Based on the various minority nationalities characteristics and needs, the state has unremittingly helped the various minority nationality areas speed up their economic and cultural developments in an effort to promote a common prosperity among all the nationalities in the country," was very well written and also very important. Our Xizang's economy and culture have both been relatively backward, and if it was not for the vigorous assistance of the central authorities and the various fraternal provinces and municipalities, Xizang would not be what it is today. From now on, we should, under the guidance of the new constitution, further strengthen unity among the various nationalities.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

FIRST IN LECTURE SERIES ON NEW PRC CONSTITUTION

OW110340 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 5 Dec 82

[First in a series of 16 lectures on the new PRC Constitution: "Why Is the New Constitution Formulated?" by Zhang Youyu, a legalist and advisor to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences]

[Excerpts] The new constitution is a socialist constitution that conforms to the condition of China. It reflects the development and reform in various fields in China, sets the fundamental tasks for the people throughout the country in the new period and further improves our socialist system. The formulation and promulgation of the new constitution shows that socialist democracy and the legal system are advancing in giant strides in China. The formulation and promulgation of the new constitution will stimulate the people throughout the country to advance courageously towards the goal of the four modernizations.

Today my discussion will concentrate on why the new constitution was formulated; in other words, why the 1978 constitution was revised. At the same time, I will make a brief account of how the revision of the constitution proceeded, why the draft of the revised constitution was discussed by the people throughout the country, and the significance of the formulation of the new constitution.

First, let us discuss why the 1978 constitution was revised. [passage omitted]

Since the formulation of the 1978 constitution our country has been in an important period of historical change. Besides two minor revisions later, the constitution did not undergo any major fundamental revisions and it could no longer meet the demand of China's political and economic development. There are three primary reasons:

1. It was not long after the downfall of the gang of four that the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress adopted the constitution in 1978. Restricted by the historical conditions at that time, we did not have time to sum up in all-around way the experience and lessons in socialist revolution and construction since the founding of the People's Republic, nor did we have time to thoroughly check up on and eliminate the influence

of certain leftist thinking of the 10 years of turmoil on the articles of the constitution. Therefore, the constitution still contained some outmoded or even erroneous political viewpoints and some articles not in conformity with objective reality. It is clear that we should delete those contents and wording.

2. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our political life, economic life and cultural life have undergone great changes and development. The party and the government have shifted the stress of their work to socialist modernization. The party central committee has put forward that economic construction must be undertaken according to the conditions and resources of our country and in conformity with economic laws and natural laws and stress actual results, that the development of production must be geared to the improvement of the people's livelihood. The party central committee has also put forward other correct policies, such as we must, on the basis of independence and self-reliance, actively promote economic co-operation and technological exchanges with foreign countries. Under the guidance of those policies, we are reforming the economic management system step by step by giving enterprises added decision making power and by enforcing their democratic management. The reform is undertaken in conjunction with the economic readjustment. The party central committee has also made new scientific analysis of the class situation at home, pointing out a basic fact that the exploiting classes have been eliminated, but class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits. We have made important progress in promoting socialist democracy and the legal system and made important achievements in education, science and culture. The reform of the system of state leadership and the state organs is proceeding smoothly. The 1978 constitution did not reflect the above-mentioned situation. In fact, it is impossible for it to do so. However, it is imperative that the above-mentioned situation should be reflected by the constitution.

3. Many articles in the 1978 constitution were not complete, strict or explicit enough. [passage omitted] It is necessary to revise the constitution in a systematic way in order to promote socialist democracy, to perfect the socialist legal system, to consolidate and perfect the fundamental system of our country, to really protect the rights of the people of various nationalities, to consolidate and enhance the political situation of stability, unity, libeliness and vigor, to fully mobilize all positive factors, to bring into play the superiority of the socialist system and to accelerate the development of the four modernizations. [passage omitted]

The revision of the 1978 constitution began after the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress adopted the resolution on the revision of the constitution and on the establishment of the committee for the revision of the PRC Constitution. First, the revision of the constitution adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts. It proceeded from China's realities and persistently integrated Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought with China's present practice. Second, the revision followed the mass line and comprehensively solicited the opinion of various organizations concerned and the broad masses of people. After we comprehensively gathered the opinion of the masses, we made fairly major revisions of the 1978 constitution

according to the historical experience summed up by the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." We made the revision by adhering to the four cardinal principles.

After repeated discussion and revisions, the committee for the revision of the PRC Constitution adopted the draft of the revised constitution in April, 1982. The draft was then promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee for discussion by the people throughout the country. The discussion of the draft revised constitution by the people was of great significance. It was a way for the people to manage state affairs. [passage omitted]

The committee for the revision of the PRC Constitution adopted the draft revised constitution after making further revisions based on the people's opinion during the discussion, and then submitted it to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC Session adopted the constitution. [passage omitted]

The promulgation and implementation of the new constitution is of great and far-reaching significance. The new constitution reflects the demand of our times and the aspirations of the people. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

HOHHOT CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON CONSTITUTION

0905467 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Wei Rongjie), on the morning of 8 December, the Hohhot Municipal CPC Committee held a standing committee meeting to study and discuss the new constitution and made some decisions. The meeting urged party organizations at all levels, the large number of party members and the people of all nationalities to promptly go into action and start a new upsurge of studying the new constitution.

(Zhu He), secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CPC Committee, said at the meeting: The constitution adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC is a general law for maintaining the state's stability and for running the country well and is also a law conforming to the national conditions and to the will of the people. It embodies the wishes of the people of all nationalities. The promulgation of the new constitution is a necessary legal guarantee for promoting our country's prosperity, for making all people live and work in peace and contentment, for modernizing our country's industry, agriculture, national defense, sciences and technology and for building ours into a socialist country with highly developed civilization and democracy.

Having reviewed the lessons gained since the PRC's founding, and since the great cultural revolution in particular, (He Xinge), deputy secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CPC Committee and deputy mayor, and (Lin Zhian), chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, maintained: It is very important and necessary to guard the authority and sanctity of the constitution and to ensure the promulgation of it. The past situation--the people refused to follow and ran afoul of laws and discipline because the enforcement of the laws was not strict--will reappear no longer.

(Dong Yimin) and (Liang Jichuan), deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC committee, said: As leading cadres, our success or failure in studying the new constitution will have a great effect. Therefore, we should not only firmly support, take the lead in observing and conscientiously implement the constitution, but also work and act in line with the constitution and struggle with a clear-cut stand against the speeches and behaviors that run counter to the constitution.

Through discussions, standing committee members adopted a decisions that leaders of the municipal CPC committee should try to use 2 and 1/2 days every

week to study the new constitution and the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress. Party organizations and party-member cadres at all levels should take the lead in studying, implementing, observing and guarding the new constitution so as to lead the people of all nationalities across the municipality to start an upsurge of studying the new constitution.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

STUDY OF, DISCUSSIONS ON NEW CONSTITUTION HELD

SK071300 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Following the promulgation of the new constitution, office cadres of provincial organs and specialists and professors of institutions of higher learning located in Jinan immediately held earnest discussions and study. They expressed determination to resolutely implement the new constitution and struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

(Liang Deshan), president of the Provincial Higher People's Court, said: The constitution of the People's Republic of China was adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. This is great, happy news that has been longed for by the people of various nationalities in our country. The constitution has inherited and carried forward the basic principles of the constitution adopted in 1954, absorbed the essence of China's ancient law books and records and has deeply summed up both the positive and negative experiences in our country's socialist development. It conforms with the situation of the country and is congruous with the wishes of the people. It is the best constitution since the founding of China as well as being general regulations for running the country well and maintaining the state's stability. The public enforcement of this constitution indicates that our country's socialist legal system has entered a new period of development.

(Liang Deshan) said: The people's courts are organs of law enforcement and, in the course of ensuring the enforcement of the constitution, they should give full rein to their role. Each and every cadre and policeman of the people's courts must strive to be models in studying, publicizing, observing and implementing the constitution. Through all kinds of activities, the people's courts must safeguard the sanctity of the constitution and ensure its enforcement. Any person who shows contempt for and acts contrary to the constitution and who violates the law must be strictly investigated to affix his responsibility and must be punished in accordance with the law. All work of the people's courts must be carried out in line with the principles stated in the law and we must manage to observe the law, strictly enforce it and deal seriously with those who violate it.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG OFFICIALS DISCUSS NEW CONSTITUTION

SK081005 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 7 December, some standing committee members of the provincial people's congress held a forum to study and discuss the new constitution. Chen Lei, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, chaired the forum.

Participants first studied the new constitution word by word and sentence by sentence and then held a discussion. First of all, they spoke glowingly of the great significance of the new constitution and unanimously held that the new constitution is a fundamental law for running the country well and for ensuring the state's stability. The new constitution takes the four fundamental principles as a guiding ideology, maintains and develops the fundamental principles of the 1954 constitution, sums up both positive and negative experiences in socialist development and clearly defines the political and economic systems and fundamental tasks of the state. The new constitution is the most complete, most comprehensive and best constitution since the founding of the people's republic. [passage omitted]

Attending the forum were some vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, including Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Wang Jierchen and Wang Baomin.

They stressed at the forum: We must study the new constitution to strengthen our sense of the legal system and to develop the fine social practice of studying, understanding and abiding by the law. At the same time, efforts should be made to enhance the construction of the provincial people's congress and its standing committee to further bring into full play the function of organs of state power and of local authorities.

CS0: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

FIFTY-NINTH, 61ST IN SERIES ON PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW062343 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Fifty-ninth and 61st in a series of questions and answers on the study of the party constitution adopted by the 12th Party National Congress--by the general section of the Research Office under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat]

[Excerpts] The 59th question is "Why are party cadres obliged to accept examination and assessment of their work by the party?"

Article 34 of the new party constitution stipulates that party cadres are obliged to accept examination and assessment of their work by the party. Examination means regular observation and understanding of cadres' performances in day-to-day work, study and daily life. Assessment means an objective appraisal of cadres' records, strong points, shortcomings in their work, study, ideological status and moral character, according to given criteria and requirements over a given period, for instance at the end of the year, at the conclusion of a period's work or study, when a cadre is to be transferred or promoted, or in case of other special circumstances. [passage omitted]

Currently, we must, through examination and assessment of cadres, resolutely remove from leading posts those who rose to prominence by "rebellion," who are seriously factionalist in their idea, who have indulged in beating, smashing and looting, who oppose the line followed by the party central committee since its Third Plenary Session, or who have seriously violated the law and discipline. At the same time, we must promote energetic and outstanding cadres, who possess both political integrity and ability, to various leading posts. We must provide cadres with necessary training to generally raise their political and professional level, to build a contingent of cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, and who can meet the requirements of socialist modernization. [passage omitted]

Establishing and perfecting the system of examination and assessment of cadres is an important task. We must constantly try out and sum up our experience. We must pay attention to the following:

1. Attach equal importance to personnel department's examination and assessment on the one hand and the appraisal and opinions of the masses on the other. The role of the personnel department must be upheld and the mass line adhered to--carefully listen to the masses. The masses will be satisfied with, and the leadership will trust, cadres selected for promotion on this basis.

2. Examination and assessment must be followed by due treatment. Cadres with problems, discovered through examination and assessment, must be helped through timely education. Their merits so discovered must be given timely encouragement and commendation. Party committee leadership and comrades in charge of cadres' work must take the initiative to talk with related cadres, affirming their achievements, pointing out their shortcomings and giving them specific assistance.

3. Examination and assessment must be coupled with training. After cadres' strong and weak points become known through examination and assessment, specific training should be given to such cadre with a view to making further improvement.

4. Examination and assessment should be integrated with the use of cadres. Pay attention to understanding cadres' specialities and characteristics, through examination and assessment, and make due adjustments of their positions accordingly, so that their strong points are put to use and shortcomings avoided in the right positions and, as a result, they are all conscientious, responsible and still better workers.

The 61st question is "Why must party cadres cooperate in work with nonparty cadres?"

Article 36 of the new party constitution stipulates "Party cadres should be able to cooperate with nonparty cadres, respect them and learn open-mindedly from their strong points. Party organizations at all levels must be good at discovering and recommending talented and knowledgeable nonparty cadres for leading posts, and insure that the latter enjoy authority commensurate with their posts and can play their roles to the fullest." This article, on the one hand, sums up our party's historical experience in cooperating with nonparty cadres and, on the other hand, puts still higher demands on party organizations at all levels and all party cadres in view of the requirements of socialist modernization. [passage omitted]

Why must party cadres cooperate with nonparty cadres? First of all, nonparty masses and cadres are always the big majority over party members and party cadres in our country. Our socialist cause is the common cause of millions upon millions of people, and the communist party is the core of leadership of this cause. The communists cannot do everything in the country. We can only bring our cause to victory by uniting as many nonparty cadres and masses as possible to work together. Therefore, our party cadres are obliged to cooperate with, and have no right to cold shoulder, all those outside the party who are willing and able to cooperate with us.

Next, there are many talented persons among the nonparty cadres who are comparatively more knowledgeable. Many of them are accomplished in different fields of knowledge. Much will be gained for the cause of socialism if we cooperate with nonparty cadres and make full use of their strong points. Generally speaking, due to historical and other reasons, nonparty cadres and personages outside the party have somewhat wider social contacts. Strengthening cooperation between party and nonparty cadres is an indispensable way to establish close ties between the party and the people of all circles.

Third, nearly all nonparty cadres want to be politically progressive. They support the CPC's leadership, ardently love the socialist motherland, follow the socialist road with the party and have a strong desire for the motherland's independence, prosperity and strength. It is very important. This makes it both necessary and possible for us to cooperate with nonparty cadres and provides a political basis for our cooperation. [passage omitted]

Then, how can party cadres become good at cooperating with nonparty cadres?

First, it is necessary to thoroughly overcome various "left" ideas. Closed-doorism and other "left" ideas and mistakes occurred on many occasions in the history of cooperation between our party and nonparty cadres and persons, causing considerable damage to our revolutionary cause. During the great cultural revolution, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques frenziedly undermined the policy of cooperation between party and nonparty cadres and persons. A number, who had cooperated with us for a long time and made contributions to the cause of socialism, were mercilessly persecuted. After the 3d Plenary Session of the Party's 11th Central Committee, the party central committee corrected this "left" mistake. Cooperative relations between party and nonparty cadres have greatly improved. However, ideologically, many party cadres still have problems of not quite understanding this point. They still entertain certain "left" prejudices against nonparty cadres and are not willing to cooperate with them. We must place the cause of the party and the people above everything, rectify our thinking and strive to cooperate with nonparty cadres.

Second, we must treat nonparty cadres as equals. [passage omitted]

Third, we must modestly learn from nonparty cadres. [passage omitted]

Fourth, it is necessary to bring nonparty cadres' role into full play. [passage omitted]

Fifth, we must accept nonparty cadres' supervision. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4005/219

PART 3 AND STATE

SIXTIETH IN SERIES OF QUESTIONS ON PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW070407 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Sixtieth in a series of questions and answers on the study of the party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress--by the general section of the Research Office under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat]

[Excerpts] The 60th question is: What are the basic requirements leading cadres at all levels must meet?

In accordance with the guidelines in the party's many instructions on the question of the criteria for cadres, in view of the party's general task during the new historical period and the present condition of the party's cadres as a whole, Article 35 of the new party constitution specifically and clearly spells out still stricter demands on leading cadres at all levels than on ordinary party members and cadres. This is because the party's leading cadres at all levels are the principal backbone of the party's cause, and organizers and leaders of the revolution and construction undertaken by the people of our country. With greater trust placed on them by the party and people, leading cadres at all levels have greater responsibility to the party and people than ordinary party members and cadres.

The party constitution stipulates that leading party cadres at all levels must perform their duties as party members prescribed in the party constitution in an exemplary way, and must meet six basic requirements. Only thus can they live up to the party's expectations and the people's great trust. The six basic requirements, which leading cadres at all levels must meet as stipulated by the party constitution are:

1. They must have a fair grasp of the theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and the policies based on them, and be able to adhere to the socialist road, right against hostile forces disrupting socialism and combat all erroneous tendencies inside and outside the party. This is the very first requirement for leading cadres at all levels to do their job well and fulfill all their tasks. Experience in the 30 years since the founding of our republic shows that it is very important for leading cadres to lead the masses to adhere to the socialist road under all circumstances. To be able to do so, they must, first of all, have a fair grasp of the theories of

Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and the policies based on them.
[passage omitted]

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party central Committee corrected the long-existing left mistakes in economic construction and found a way to build socialism, a way suitable to the conditions of our country. A number of effective measures have been taken. However, some leading cadres do not understand the party's line, principles and policies. Others doubt if these are in the socialist orientation. Still others even oppose them. This is largely because most of these cadres, in contrast to a very small number of them, do not have a fair grasp of theories and policies as well as ideological line, have not emancipated themselves from the fetters of prolonged left mistakes and lack a correct understanding of the party's efforts to get things to rights in guiding ideology. Therefore, it is tremendously significant to the party's cause for leading cadres at all levels to study hard the theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and acquire a level of understanding of theories and policies commensurate to their position.

2. They must, their work as leaders, conduct earnest investigation and study, persistently proceed from reality and properly carry out the line, principles and policies of the party. [passage omitted]

Our country is so vast and conditions in different areas vary greatly. Demanding uniformity in carrying out the party's principles and policies will not produce expected results. The important duty of leading cadres at all levels is to integrate the party's line, principles and policies with the concrete conditions of their own areas, departments and units, prepare specific proposals and methods and then manage to enforce them. [passage omitted]

3. They must be fervently dedicated to the revolutionary cause, imbued with a strong sense of political responsibility and be qualified for their leading posts in organizational ability, general education and vocational knowledge. [passage omitted]

To realize the grand goal set by the party's 12th National Congress, fervent dedication to the revolutionary cause and a strong sense of political responsibility, but with a lack of real knowledge and skills, are not sufficient. Whatever their posts, leading cadres, without a certain level of organizational ability, general education and vocational knowledge will tend to give blind orders, hamper the progress of modernization and finally harm the people's fundamental interests. Due to historical and personal reasons, indeed, many of our leading cadres at all levels lack vocational knowledge and modern management ability and face the necessity to learn from the beginning. Therefore, the party's cadres at leading posts in all fields of work, in particular younger leading cadres, must strive to learn varied vocational knowledge to become specialists, well versed in their jobs, quite good at management work and satisfying the needs of modernization.

4. They must have a democratic work-style, maintain close ties with the masses, correctly implement the party's mass line, conscientiously accept

criticism and supervision by the party and the masses, and combat bureaucraticism.

Leading cadres should at no time forget that the socialist cause led by our party is the cause of the people themselves. The starting point of the work of all leading cadres is to trust and rely on the people, absorb their wisdom and respect their creativity. Leading cadres' understanding can be correct, lively and enriched only when they correctly persist in coming from, and going amongst, the masses, attach equal importance to the leadership and the masses and pay equal attention to the general call and individual leadership. [passage omitted]

5. They must exercise their functions and powers in the proper way, observe and uphold the rules and regulations of the party and state, and combat all acts of abusing power and seeking personal gain. These are the important moral characteristics which cadres should possess. Since the party assumed leadership of nationwide political power, how leading cadres correctly exercised their powers has been a matter of constant attention. It should be said that the overwhelming majority of leading cadres have been performing quite properly. They have won the masses' trust by their exemplary behavior. However, due to incursion of the remaining feudal and decadent capitalist ideas, in particular the serious undermining of our party's fine traditions by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, plus imperfections of certain of our system, there have indeed been some leading cadres in practical life who failed to correctly exercise their powers to serve the people, abusing their powers to seek personal fame, position and material gain. Their perpetrations have impaired the party's prestige, degraded the social atmosphere and unfavorably affected the people's confidence in the socialist modernization drive. People harboring ill intentions have also, on this account, poisoned relations between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses. Therefore, this requirement, which leading cadres must meet as the party constitution stipulates, has a tremendous bearing on strict enforcement of discipline, rectification of the party's style, strengthening and improvement of the party's leadership and on consolidation and development of the excellent situation achieved so far, as well as on uniting the whole party and the people of all nationalities of the whole country to make common efforts to promote socialist modernization.

6. They must be good at uniting and working with a large number of comrades, including those who hold differing opinions, while upholding the party's principles.

On the question of unity; first, we should uphold the party's principles, that is, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought, the party's program, line, principles and policies, and the party's democratic centralism. Upholding of these principles constitutes the basis of unity. Second, we must get along well with peoples of all sectors. Leading cadres must be broadminded. [passage omitted]

The six basic requirements which leading cadres must meet as the party constitution stipulates are an interrelated whole, an over-all demand the party places on leading cadres and a principle which must be followed by qualified, party-trained leading cadres on all fronts. [passage omitted]

PARTY AND STATE

SIXTY-SECOND, 63D IN SERIES ON NEW CPC CONSTITUTION

OW080307 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Sixty-second and 63d in a series of questions and answers on the study of the party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress--by the general section of the Research Office under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat]

[Excerpts] The 62nd question is: Why does the new party constitution stipulate that leading party cadres at all levels, whether elected through democratic procedure or appointed by a leading body, are not entitled to lifelong tenure and that they can be transferred from or relieved of their posts?

The provision to this effect is included in the new party constitution for the first time in the party's history. This is an important reform for our party's cadre system. Despite the fact that our party constitution and other documents in the past had clearly specified that leading party cadres are not entitled to lifelong tenure, such a state of affairs had existed. By including this provision, the new party constitution streamlines the normal replacement of old cadres with new ones so that young cadres, who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life, will be promoted to leading posts at all levels, thereby making the party rank and file more compatible with the needs of party undertakings. [passage omitted]

The elimination of lifelong tenure of leading cadres is a problem in the international communist movement that has remained unsolved, especially after the proletariat seized power. Based on the experience of the international communist movement and the actual conditions in our party, our new party constitution clearly stipulates that leading party cadres at all levels are not entitled to lifelong tenure and seeks to solve this problem in actual work. This is of immediate and far-reaching historical significance in strengthening party building, in improving party leadership, in enhancing the party's fighting capacity and in ensuring that the party cause will develop smoothly toward the Marxist-Leninist orientation.

Some comrades hold that to eliminate the lifelong tenure of leading cadres now in practice, it is necessary for the old leading cadres to step down from their leading posts. This is a one-sided view. We must draw a lesson concerning the lifelong tenure of leading cadres. It is for this reason that the

new party constitution specifies that leading cadres at all levels are not entitled to lifelong tenure.

However, in putting this provision into practice, we must think about the fact that our party is big with more than 39 million members and our country is large with a population of 1 billion and that our party is facing an arduous and complicated task and situation. Therefore, we must have a group of experienced and knowledgeable old comrades in the party central committee who have made outstanding contributions and enjoy high prestige among party members and the people. [passage omitted]

In this connection, the 12th CPC National Congress has retained more than 10 old comrades in the new central committee who enjoy popular confidence and high prestige both at home and abroad. This is compatible with the aspirations of the whole party and the people throughout the country as well as in keeping with the fundamental interests of the party and the state.

Some comrades have commented that the new party constitution does not clearly specify the limit of the tenure of leading party cadres, nor does it spell out their age limit. As a result, they feel that they do not have any confidence in the abolition of the lifelong tenure of leading cadres now in practice. This is also an erroneous view because--first of all--the realization of this provision is guaranteed by the system. Besides stipulating that leading cadres at all levels are not entitled to lifelong tenure, the new party constitution also has a provision to ensure that the cadre ranks become more revolutionary competent and that leading cadres no longer fit to continue work because of old age or poor health retire according to the regulations of the state. It also has measures to make proper arrangements for the old cadres and to put their role into play, such as setting up an advisory commission at the central and provisional levels. This provision, in fact, has already been put into effect. [passage omitted]

The result of the election at the 12th CPC National Congress shows that comrades who have both ability and political integrity and are comparatively young were selected to the central committee. Of the 348 central committee members and alternate members, 211 cadres--or over 60 percent--were elected to the central committee for the first time. As for age, more than 140 comrades--or two-thirds--are under 60 with the youngest being 38. This shows that cooperation between and the replacement of new and old cadres have come into effect at the highest leading organ of the party. Therefore, we should have full confidence in the implementation of the provision in the new party constitution that leading party cadres at all levels are not entitled to lifelong tenure.

The 63d question is: What is meant by: Cadres should retire according to the regulations of the state?

Article 37 of the new party constitution stipulates that cadres no longer fit to continue working because of old age or poor health should retire according to the regulations of the state. It is the first time since its founding that our party included this retirement provision into the constitution. This is

an important reform of the party's cadre system and a measure for eliminating the lifelong tenure of leading cadres. It is also an important policy decision of strategic significance affecting the replacement of old with new cadres and of bringing about a lengthy peaceful reign in the country.

In the course of protracted revolution and construction, our party has trained a large number of cadres whose rich experience in leading the revolution and construction has been of great value to our party. However, these men are growing old, an irresistible law of nature. Many old comrades are in poor health, and they can no longer lead in work. Furthermore, leading bodies at all levels are also aging in varying degrees. To make our party cause prosperous and to provide successors to the party cause and maintain stability in party leadership and continuity of the party's line, principles and policies, it is of great urgency that we promote thousands upon thousands of fine young and middle-aged cadres, who have both ability and political integrity, to leading posts at all levels so that they can receive effective training and lead the work in all fields under the guidance and help of the old comrades. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the system of retiring old cadres be implemented to ensure smooth replacement of old with new cadres. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

64TH, 67TH IN SERIES ON PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW090425 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Sixty-fourth and 67th in a series of questions and answers about the study of the party constitution adopted by the 12th Party Congress: "Why must a communist party member consciously act within the bounds of party discipline? What are the new, important stipulations on the party organs for discipline inspection in the new party constitution?"--by the general section of the Research Office under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat]

[Excerpts] The 64th question is: Why must a communist party member consciously act within the bounds of party discipline?

[Passage omitted] To stress the importance of strengthening party discipline, the new party constitution has a special chapter on party discipline. This chapter includes a number of new, important stipulations on how party organizations at all levels and all party members should observe discipline to the letter and how they should correctly enforce it.

Article 38 of the party constitution points out that a communist party member must consciously act within the bounds of party discipline. Party discipline is mandatory. All party organizations and members must unconditionally observe party discipline, and no one is allowed to violate it on any pretext. Any party organizations and members violating party discipline must be investigated.

Our party's iron discipline is based on the conscientious observance of it by party members. This is because party discipline is laid down, giving full scope to democracy. Party discipline reflects the will of the whole party, as well as the interests of the party and the people. This is why upholding party discipline means defending the interests of the party and the people and violating party discipline means infringing on the interests of the party and the people. [passage omitted]

Why does the party constitution stipulate that a party member must consciously act within the bounds of party discipline?

First, only when party discipline is strictly observed will it be possible to guarantee the implementation of the party's line, principles and policy and the carrying out of its tasks. [passage omitted]

Second, only when party discipline is strictly observed will it be possible to uphold the party's solidarity and unity and to ensure the smooth development of socialist modernization. Socialist modernization is an unprecedentedly great undertaking. Carrying out socialist modernization is an extremely arduous task in our country with its vast territory, large population and rather backward economy. This calls for a high degree of democracy, as well as a high degree of centralism and unity. It also calls for a political situation of stability and unity for a long time to come. Therefore, it is all the more important to strengthen the sense of organization and discipline in the party and uphold the party's solidarity and unity. The solidarity and unity of the party will promote the solidarity and unity of the people throughout the country. Only thus will our country be able to remain tranquil for a long time. Only thus will we be able to pool our wisdom and efforts to bring about a new situation in socialist modernization.

Third, only when party discipline is strictly observed will it be possible to consolidate the close ties between the party and the masses of people and improve the party style. [passage omitted] Our party discipline was undermined by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the cultural revolution. No fundamental change for the better in the party style has yet been brought about. It is therefore necessary to strictly reinforce party discipline, rectify the party style and resolutely stop the acts infringing on the interests of the masses. Only by stepping up our work in this regard will we be able to further improve relations between the party and the masses.

Some party members hold that they will have no freedom when it is stressed that they must act within the bounds of discipline. We say that party discipline is mandatory, but this does not mean that there is no freedom in the party. The extensive democracy and freedom enjoyed by our party members are written into the party constitution. For example, party members are free to discuss party work and the party's principles and policies at party meetings; they are free to criticize comrades and leading cadres, up to and including leaders of the central committee; they are free to elect their ideal candidates as their representatives or leaders; and in case of disagreement with a party decision, they are free to have reservations, provided that they obey the decision while it is in force.

However, to ensure the party's unity of action and guarantee party members' rights and freedoms, inner-party freedom must be confined within the limits permitted by party discipline. Freedom beyond the bounds of party discipline is not permitted, because it is harmful to the party and the revolution. Therefore, the freedoms enjoyed by communist party members are consistent with their observance of party discipline. [passage omitted]

Some other party members hold that strict discipline hinders party members from bringing their initiative and creativity into play. By stressing the consistency of discipline with freedom, we aim precisely at encouraging every party member to emancipate his mind, start up the machinery, ponder problems independently, bring his initiative into full play and combine his strong sense of organization and discipline with his initiative and creativity

under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought and on the premise of following the party's line, principles and policy. The view that stressing discipline affects party members' initiative and creativity is obviously wrong.

The 67th question is: What are the new, important stipulations on the party organs for discipline inspection in the new party constitution?

[Passage omitted] In light of the party's experiences in setting up discipline inspection or control organs in the past and the aspirations of the whole party, the new party constitution includes new, important stipulations in the following three main aspects--the setting up of discipline inspection organs at various levels, the relations of leadership among them and their functions and powers:

1. The setting up of discipline inspection organs: The party constitutions adopted by the Seventh and Eighth Party Congresses stipulated that the party central committee and various local party committees set up their control commissions, which should be elected by the plenary sessions of party committees at their corresponding levels. A major revision has been made in the new party constitution in this regard. The new party constitution stipulates that the party central committee and local party committees at various levels set up their own discipline commissions, which should be elected by the party congresses at the corresponding levels, and that the central and local discipline inspection commissions should make reports on their work to the party congresses at the corresponding levels. [passage omitted]

2. The relations of leadership among discipline inspection organs at various levels: [passage omitted] The new party constitution stipulates that the central discipline inspection commission functions under the leadership of the party central committee, and its first secretary must be a member of the standing committee of the party central committee's political bureau. Local discipline inspection commissions at all levels function under the dual leadership of party committees at the corresponding levels and the next higher discipline inspection commissions. [passage omitted]

3. The functions and powers of discipline inspection organs at all levels: The new party constitution stipulates that, if the central discipline inspection commission discovers any violation of party discipline by any member of the central committee, it may report such an offense to the central committee, and the central committee must deal with the case promptly.

The new party constitution also stipulates: If a local discipline inspection commission does not agree with a decision made by the party committee at the corresponding level in dealing with a case, it may request the commission at the next higher level to reexamine the case; if a local commission discovers cases of violation of party discipline or the laws and decrees of the state by the party committee at the corresponding level or by its members, and if that party committee fails to deal with them properly or at all, it has the right to appeal to the higher commissions for assistance in dealing with such cases.

None of the previous party constitutions had the above stipulations. In accordance with these stipulations, the functions and powers of discipline inspection commissions at all levels have increased considerably. This is absolutely necessary for strengthening the party's work of discipline inspection under new historical conditions.

The above new, important stipulations on discipline inspection organs fully show that the party attaches great importance to the work of discipline inspection. As long as we resolutely act according to these stipulations, we can certainly strengthen the party's work of discipline inspection step by step, bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party style and continue to improve the party's fighting capacity.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

65TH, 68TH IN SERIES ON PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW090621 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Sixth-fifth and 68th in a series of questions and answers on the study of the party Constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress--by the general section of the Research Office under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat]

[Excerpts] The 65th question is: What are the disciplinary measures against party members violating party discipline and where should attention be directed in taking these measures against party members?

A communist party member must consciously abide by party discipline. Party organizations shall criticize, educate or take disciplinary measures against members who violate party discipline, depending on the seriousness of their mistakes. This is a necessary educational and organizational means to handle party members who violate party discipline. Article 39 of the new party Constitution stipulates that there are 5 steps in party discipline: Warning, serious warning, removal from party posts and proposals for their removal from non-party posts to the organizations concerned, placing on probation within the party, and expulsion from the party. Expulsion from the party is the ultimate disciplinary measure in the party. The period for which a party member is placed on probation is 1 year at a minimum, but shall not exceed 2 years. During this period, the party member concerned has no right to vote, elect or stand for election. A party member who, during this time, proves to have corrected his mistake shall have his rights as a party member restored. Party members, who refuse to mend their ways, shall be expelled from the party. Any disciplinary action taken against a party member must be based on impartial and prudent principles in strict compliance with the provisions of the party constitution. Articles 38-41 of the party constitution specify how to correctly take disciplinary measures against party members who violate party discipline as follows:

1. It is necessary to have a correct guiding principle. Party organizations shall criticize, educate or take disciplinary measures against members who violate party discipline, depending on the nature and seriousness of their mistakes and in the spirit of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient." [passage omitted]

2. The principle of seeking truth from facts must be upheld. Any decision made in taking disciplinary measures against party members must be based on hard facts. Before a decision is made, it is necessary to conduct investigation and listen to different views in order to gather evidence. [passage omitted] In taking disciplinary measures against party members, party organizations must take into consideration the nature and seriousness of their mistakes, the factors contributing to their mistakes, the extent of harm to the party, their past performance and their attitude towards the mistakes, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts in order to handle them properly. [passage omitted]

3. Any disciplinary measures against a party member must be in keeping with established procedure and the system of examination and approval. Any disciplinary measure must be discussed and decided on at a general membership meeting of the party branch concerned, and reported to the primary party committee concerned for approval. If the case is relatively important or complicated or involves the expulsion of a party member, it shall be reported, on the merit of that case, to a party commission for discipline inspection at or above the county level has the authority to decide directly on disciplinary measures against a party member. Any decision to remove a member or alternate member of the central committee or a local committee at any level from posts within the party, to replace such a person on probation within the party or to expel him from the party must be taken by a 2/3 majority vote at a plenary meeting of the party committee to which he belongs. Such a disciplinary measure against a member or alternate member of a local party committee is subject to approval by the higher party committees. Members and alternate members of the central committee who have seriously violated criminal law shall be expelled from the party on a decision of the political bureau of the central committee; members and alternate members of local party committees who have seriously violated criminal law shall be expelled from the party on a decision of the standing committees of the party committees at the corresponding levels.

4. The rights to defend and appeal of party members, subject to disciplinary measures, must be specifically protected. The party members concerned must be notified to attend meetings deciding on disciplinary measures and allowed to explain circumstances in their defense. If a party member does not accept the decision, he can appeal, and the party organization concerned must promptly deal with his appeal or forward it to the higher party committees and even to the central committee, and must not withhold or suppress it. [passage omitted] In view of the lesson we learned from historic experience, one question should merit special attention, that is, the new party constitution stipulates that it is strictly forbidden, within the party, to take any measures against a member that contravene the party constitution or the laws of the state, or to retaliate against, or frame, comrades. Any offending organization or individual must be dealt with according to party discipline or the laws of the state. This provision was derived from summing up the experience and lessons in the protracted inner-party struggle and especially in the "great cultural revolution." [passage omitted] In order to avoid a repeat of this historic tragedy, it is absolutely necessary to put forward the above stipulation in the new

party constitution. In so doing, it will not only ensure normal inner-party political life but also basically protect the rights of party members. [passage omitted]

The 68th question is: Why is it that failure of a party organization to uphold party discipline must be investigated?

Article 42 of the new party constitution stipulates: Failure of a party organization to uphold party discipline must be investigated. Why is this provision necessary? Our party has a long-standing rule that the party must control the party. It is therefore a bounden responsibility for every party organization to resolutely uphold party discipline, since it represents an important feature in the party's organizational and ideological building. [passage omitted] This provision in the new party constitution was written mainly in reference to what happened in the past. The pernicious impact of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in trampling party discipline and rule under foot has not yet been totally eliminated, and the advocacy of bourgeois liberalism in the past year had made some of our comrades ignore discipline and the sense of organization. A number of party organizations had shut their eyes to the phenomena of liberalism, anarchism, lawlessness and violation of discipline. They are afraid to criticize and handle this situation, thus becoming weak and feeble. Worst still, a number of leading cadres shielded and protected those who made mistakes, while retaliating against those party members and cadres who upheld party discipline and fought valiantly against bad deeds. All this should be heeded and resolutely corrected. [passage omitted] From the above, it is clear that failure of a party organization to uphold party discipline must be investigated. It is necessary, because such failure caused great harm to the party, so the new party constitution included the article: Failure of a party organization to uphold party discipline must be investigated.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

SIXTY-SIXTH IN SERIES ON PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW091330 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Sixty-sixth in a series of questions and answers about the study of the party Constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress: "What Are the Tasks of the Party's Commissions for Discipline Inspection?"--by the general section of the research office under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat]

[Excerpts] Article 44 of the new Constitution stipulates that the main tasks of the party's commissions for discipline inspection at all levels are to uphold the Constitution and other important rules and regulations of the party, to assist the respective party committees in rectifying party style, and to check up on the implementation of the line, principles, policies and decisions of the party. Briefly speaking, the party's commissions for discipline inspection must struggle to safeguard the party Constitution, rectify party style and solemnize party discipline.

1. Safeguard the Party Constitution To Maintain the Nature of the Party as the Vanguard of the Working Class.

[Passage omitted] The party's organizations for discipline inspection at all levels are specially charged with responsibility for safeguarding the party Constitution. With the changes in our party's circumstances, the question of how to safeguard the party constitution has become very prominent. When our party was in the position of being oppressed, massacred and encircled, the acceptance and implementation of the party Constitution itself became a rigorous test. Despite that a small number of opportunists wormed their way into the party at that time, they were naturally eliminated under the tests of the merciless wars and the white terror; thereby, immunizing the body of the party. However, the party's position after it took over the rule provided the opportunity for some people in the party to pursue selfish activities under the pretext of revolution. They accepted the party Constitution in word, but did not implement the party Constitution in deed. They only wanted the rights of a party member, but did not carry out obligations as a party member. They merely hoped to use the title of party member to gain some profits and took an attitude of overtly agreeing but covertly opposing the party Constitution. Failure to arouse attention to and conscientiously solve these new situations and problems will harm the nature of our party as the vanguard of the working class. Therefore, the party's organizations for discipline inspection at all

levels should conscientiously assume the responsibility of safeguarding the party Constitution. They should not only conscientiously supervise and inspect ordinary party members' observation and implementation of the party Constitution, but more importantly supervise and inspect the party's leading cadres' exemplary observation and implementation of the party Constitution.

2. Rectify the Party Style To Strengthen the Party's Close Contact With the Masses of People

Compared with the party constitutions of the seventh and eighth CPC National Congresses, the new Constitution has added an important content--rectifying the party style--to the tasks it formulated for organizations for discipline inspection. Some comrades put forward the question of why the commission for discipline inspection has to manage the party style since it is supposed to manage party discipline. This is because there is a close and inseparable relationship between party style and party discipline. If the party style is unhealthy, it is impossible to solemnize party discipline; if discipline slackens, it is also impossible to rectify the party style. The greatest danger of unhealthy party style is divorce from the masses. Comrade Chen Yun said it correctly: "The question of the ruling party's style is a question of life and death of the party." [passage omitted] There still exist some party members who are using their positions and power to seek privileges and private profits; and unhealthy tendencies are still very serious among a small number of party members and cadres, such as arranging jobs for those who are personally related to them, deceiving superiors and hiding facts from subordinates and attacking and retaliating. Especially at a time when we are carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy--a completely correct policy--decadent capitalist ideology and bourgeois lifestyle will certainly corrode our party by various means. As a result of the fact that some leaders failed to adequately understand such corrosion and to effectively stop it, or the fact that impure ideology, organization and workstyle still exist in some party organizations, favoritism, bribes, speculations and currying favors with people in power for personal gains are still rampant in some localities and departments. If such a situation is allowed to overflow, it will certainly seriously damage party style and pollute the social atmosphere. Since the opening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party style has turned for the better but not fundamentally. Therefore, organizations for discipline inspection at all levels should regard the rectification of party style as an important task and grasp it tightly and well.

3. Solemnize Party Discipline To Guarantee a High Degree of Ideological and Political Consistency of the Party

That organizations for discipline inspection at all levels have the responsibility to inspect the situation in the implementation of the party's line, principles, policies and decisions and to solemnize the party's political discipline is a special point in the new Constitution. Some comrades have usually regarded the solemnization of party discipline as a question of organization and workstyle, while neglecting the party's political discipline. This is a mistake. The party's political discipline is the party's most

Important discipline. Anyone who undermines the party's political discipline undermines the high degree of the party's ideological and political consistency. Overtly agreeing to but covertly opposing the party central committee's line, principles and policies, or implementing them in one's own way, is the most harmful act against discipline. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "It is mandatory to maintain a political consistency with the party central committee. This point is especially important now. Anyone who violates this point will be punished by the party's disciplinary measures."

With regard to the implementation of the party's political discipline, there exist two kinds of tendencies. Some people are still adhering to the "leftist" viewpoint and suspecting, resisting, or even opposing the party's line, principles and policies since the opening of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. What merits special attention is the fact that a very small number of the remnant elements of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique have continued to occupy definite leading posts and hoodwinked the masses with false appearances of the "left" and revolutionary outlook. Another tendency is a trend of thought characterized by bourgeois liberalization, which opposes the party's line, principles and policies from the "right." Some people have distorted the slogans of ideological emancipation, openly opposed the party's "four fundamental principles," beautified the Western world and peddled bourgeois democracy and freedom. Some communist party members have also chimed in with them, or even provided conveniences for them. This is totally incompatible with the party's political discipline. All communist party members must resolutely safeguard and positively implement the party's line, principles and policies. With regard to statements, theories and actions that slacken the party's will and undermine the party's unification, organizations for discipline inspection should carry out criticisms and education to deal with them and should directly impose the party's disciplinary measures against them and sternly handle them. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

SIXTY-NINTH IN SERIES ON PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW101158 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Sixth-ninth in a series of questions and answers about the study of the party Constitution adopted by the 12th Party National Congress: "What Is the Relationship Between the Party and the CYL?"--by the general section of the Research Office under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat]

[Excerpts] The new constitution puts the relationship between the party and the CYL into a single chapter. It follows the practice of the constitution adopted by the Eighth CPC National Congress, indicating the special close relationship between our party and the CYL. The party is the organizer and leader of the CYL. The CYL accepts the party's leadership politically and organizationally.

Article 49 of the party constitution points out: The Communist Youth League of China is a mass organization of advanced young people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China; it is a school where large numbers of young people will learn about communism through practice; it is the party's assistant and reserve force. The central committee of the Communist Youth League operates under the leadership of the central committee of the party. The local organizations of the Communist Youth League are under the leadership of the party committees at the corresponding levels and of the higher organizations of the league itself.

Only under the leadership of the party, can we develop the work of the CYL along the correct path. Through the Communist Youth League, the Communist Youth League of China attracts, unites with and leads the broad masses of youth and helps them in implementing the party's line, principles and policies at their own posts, working hard to develop socialist material and spiritual civilization, fulfilling the general task for the new period laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and realizing the communist social system in the future. [passage omitted]

The communist cause is the cause of hundreds of millions of people, and youth represents the most active and vigorous force of the entire social force. Youth represents our future and hope. Whoever can educate and unite with the young people and know them well, will have a bright future. On the other hand, whoever loses the support of the young people has a gloomy future.

The great cause of communism led by our party needs the strenuous efforts of the people over a protracted period of one generation after another. If we pay no attention to the young people and ot our youth work, there will be a lack of successors to carry on the communist cause. Therefore, our party is particularly concerned with the progress and growth of the young generation. [passage omitted]

The Communist Youth League of China was once called Youth Communist Party in history. Many of the veteran cadres in our party were CYL members. When they were young, they were advanced elements who had both ability and political integrity. They became leading cadres of the Communist Youth League and shouldered the task in leading the CYL. Later in the course of developing the great cause of communism, they were further educated and tempered. Following the development of the revolutionary cause, these advanced elements were naturally recommended to assume leading posts in the party and the government.

The CYL work is of great importance in developing the cause of the party. The party organizations and leading cadres at various levels must pay full attention to work concerning youth and strengthen their leadership over the CYL. In the meantime, the CYL cadres should exert even greater efforts in carrying out their work well at their own posts. The CPC members must also show great concern for and support CYL work.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

SEVENTIETH IN SERIES OF PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW120916 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 2 Dec 82

(Seventieth and last in a series of questions and answers about the study of the party constitution adopted by the 12th Party Congress: "What Should Attention Be Paid To in Strengthening the Party's Leadership Over the CYL?"--by the general section of the Research Office under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat]

[Excerpts] Training and educating the young people is a job for the whole party. The new party constitution stipulates that party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the CYL organizations. To strengthen the party's leadership over the CYL, attention should be paid to the following questions:

1. The party must actively support the CYL in the lively and creative performance of its work to suit the characteristics and needs of young people. The CYL works under the party's leadership. But this certainly does not mean that party organizations can take on what ought to be done by CYL organizations. Young people have their own characteristics, and youth work has its own special nature. [passage omitted] We cannot deal with young people the same way we deal with adults or old people. Nor can we make the same demands on young people as on adults or old people. [passage omitted]

2. The party should pay serious attention to the selection and training of CYL cadres. This is an important guarantee for the CYL to do its work well. [passage omitted]

To enable CYL cadres to understand the overall situation, do their work better and grow up faster, party committees at or below the county level and in enterprises and institutions must, as stipulated by the new party constitution, allow secretaries of CYL committees who are party members to attend meetings of party committees at the corresponding levels and their standing committees as non-voting participants. [passage omitted]

3. The party should give concrete help to CYL organizations in vigorously strengthening ideological education among the young people. It is most important to conduct education in communist ideology among the young people in light of their actual thinking.

It is necessary to make a concrete analysis of the present generation of young people and appraise them properly. These young people spent their early learning period in the 10 years of turmoil. They have suffered deep mental wounds, but they have great ideals, dare to explore and are courageous in blazing new trails. They are progressive. Some comrades see only that the young people have been poisoned by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qin counterrevolutionary cliques and fail to see that they are active, progressive and advancing continuously, which is their dominant trait. This is wrong. [passage omitted]

Under the attention and leadership of party organizations at various levels, the CYL members assuredly will strive to enhance their communist consciousness and bring into play their exemplary role as the progressive young people so that the CYL will become the party's effective aide and reliable reserve force and a shock force in carrying out the fighting tasks set by the 12th Party Congress and will attract, unite and lead the young people to form a vigorous and mighty force for the socialist modernization drive.

We can say proudly that the young people belong to our party, and that they are full of promise.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO': NPC DEPUTIES DISCUSS NATIONAL ANTHEM

HK071353 Beijin RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 82 p 4

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Yongan: "The Bugle Call for Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] At 5:55 p.m. on 4 December, the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC approved a resolution to restore the original words of the National Anthem, the "March of the Volunteers."

This famous song, which is familiar to the whole world, was composed by Nie Er and its words were written by Tian Han. The song voices the passionate feelings of our Chinese nation in struggling for the independence of the motherland and striving to make our country prosperous and powerful. It reflects the splendid images of the Chinese people who are industrious, brave and wise. It is the most powerful music of our time, composed with the blood and lives of our compatriots of all nationalities. It is a fighting call which mobilizes millions and millions of people to plunge into the great revolution. Today, wherever we are--whether we are in the most remote area of the country or at the farthest corner of the earth, once we sing or hear this majestic song, we will immediately think of our great motherland and our great people and will feel so proud to be a member of the Chinese nationality!

The National Anthem is a symbol of the nation. Lu Ji, chairman of the National Association of Musicians, said: "The decision on a national anthem depends on whether it has played a role in history and whether it has a broad base among the masses." He said: "'The March of the Volunteers' was originally the theme song of the film 'Sons and Daughters of the Times' and was created by Tian Han and Nie Er in 1935. It played an important inspiring role in the anti-Japanese war and in the Liberation War. When the CPPCC solicited a national anthem in 1949, this song was one of those considered. At that time, some people said that the song's lyrics were somewhat outdated because new China had stood up but the words said the situation had come to a most dangerous juncture. Premier Zhou then summoned all of us to a meeting and pointed out this song had played a great role in history. Though new China had been founded, wars were likely to occur in the future. We should be prepared for danger in times of peace. On 27 September of that year, the CPPCC approved this song as the acting national anthem." Ren Jiyu, a philosopher,

said: "Over many years, this song has struck deep roots in the hearts of the people. Now we officially designate it as the national anthem. This is undoubtedly a great inspiration to the Chinese people who are creating a new situation in socialist construction." Lu Shuxiang, a linguist, said: "The words of the National Anthem function as a bugle call which arouses the people to carry out the revolutionary struggle. Though we have won victory now, we should never forget the past. When loudly singing this song, we must cherish the fruits of the revolution, boost our spirits and advance toward the new goal."

Designating the "March of the Volunteers" words by Tian Han and music by Nie Er, as the National Anthem represents another victory of our party in its work of setting things to rights since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At the meetings of the NPC, many deputies expressed people's opinions and repeatedly demanded that the original words of the "March of the Volunteers" be restored. When the first session of the Fifth NPC decided to replace the original words with revised words in February 1978, Guan Shanfu, a deputy from Beijing, pointed out that the new words were not as good as the old, and it would be better not to hastily change the anthem lyrics and leave the problem to be discussed at the next session. At the Second Session of the Fifth NPC, Chen Dengke, an Anhui deputy (vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial Federation of Literature and Art Circles), submitted a formal motion to the congress, suggesting restoring the original words of the anthem. At the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, the voice demanding the restoration of the original words became stronger. Eleven Beijing deputies--Qian Zhongtai, Guan Shanfu, Feng Zhi, Xu Mingyue, Xia Ding, Zhao Ximin, Wang Huide, Wang Ruoshui, Hou Baolin, Wang Yanchang and Jiang Muyue--jointly submitted a motion calling for restoring the original words. They held that the 1978 revised lyrics of the National Anthem were put forward before the task of setting things to rights was accomplished and that the two reasons for the revision were untenable (the two reasons were: the writer of the original words had political problems and the content of the words did not conform to the development of the situation). They said that practice had showed the masses did not like the revised lyrics. After that, in the course of revising the constitution, many members of the commission for revising the constitution and people in all walks of life also raised similar suggestions. The presidium of the current session of the NPC earnestly took into account the opinions of people in all fields and put forth a motion to restore the original lyrics, annulling the decision on the National Anthem approved by the First Session of the Fifth NPC. Therefore, when Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, announced the resolution on the National Anthem adopted by the current session of the NPC, all those present broke out into thunderous cheers and enthusiastic applause. This reflected the aspirations of the people and also indicated that our highest organ of state power did practice democracy on a full scale and did seriously implement the principle of democratic centralism.

Guan Shanfu, 67, said: "The 'March of the Volunteers' embodies the spirit of the Chinese nation and has a broad mass base and strong vitality. Now it has been formally designated as the National Anthem. This decision conforms with people's desire and will enjoy the popular support of the whole nation."

By singing the National Anthem, people can be brought back to the battlefields, where gunfire licked the heavens, and can realize the heroic struggle that the CPC led the people to carry out. Deputies enthusiastically said that they would use the National Anthem as teaching material and conduct patriotic education among all the people.

Comrade Chen Dengke, 63, said: "We sang the 'March of the Volunteers' when we were fighting as guerrillas. So we cherish a special feeling for this song. We feel because of our experience in the struggle we can say that this song has played a role in the revolution. The younger generation at present should, as the words say, 'to build a new great wall with our blood and flesh,' contribute their all to the motherland." Yang Jingren, minister of the state nationalities affairs commission, told the reporter: "It is of great significance to restore the 'March of the Volunteers' as the National Anthem. This song reflects the revolutionary traditions of the Chinese people and embodies the idea of being prepared for danger in times of peace. It adds a new dimension to our work of building socialist material and spiritual civilization, strengthening unity of all nationalities and achieving the great aim of reunifying the motherland. It is hoped that the people of all nationalities will, as the words say, 'we will advance by braving the enemy's gunfire with one heart and one mind,' be courageous in surmounting all difficulties lying in the course of advance and achieve greater successes in all fields of our work."

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

'HEBEI RIBAO' ON CADRE EXPELLED FOR INJUSTICES

HK290831 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Report by Ji Yan [4764 09142: "Zhang Shouyi, Who Rose to Power Through Rebellious and Perpetrated Miscarriages of Justice, Is Expelled From the Party"]

[Text] Recently, the provincial CPC committee for discipline inspection has circulated a notice on the case in which Zhao Tiecheng and other people of the Hydraulic Press Factory of the Tangshan Municipal Civil Administration Department were framed by Zhang Shouyi, a former member of the leading party group and the former head of the political work team of that department who rose to power through rebelling.

The notice says that the so-called "sabotage case plotted by the small counter-revolutionary clique of five people" including Zhao Tiecheng, a former worker in the Hydraulic Press Factory, is in the main an unjust case perpetrated chiefly by factionalists. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," they exploited the powers of office they usurped to shield another smash-and-grabber. The process of formation, reversal and handling in this unjust case has enabled us to see clearly that if we do not conscientiously ferret out the "three kinds of people" and do not resolutely clear them out of the leading groups at all levels, we will have trouble for years to come. This is a major issue, vital to the cause, prospect and fate of the party and one we must regard with close attention and vigilance.

In this report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "As for persons who rose to prominence by 'rebellion,' who are seriously factionalist in their ideas, who have indulged in beating, smashing and looting, who oppose the line followed by the party's central committee since its third plenary session, or who have seriously violated the law and discipline, we must remove with a firm hand those of them who still occupy leading posts. Persons who have violated criminal law must be investigated and dealt with according to law. Such people, of course, must never be put up as candidates for promotion to leading posts." The committees for discipline inspection at all levels must deeply understand the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, conscientiously take part in the work of seeking out these "five kinds of people" and strengthen their checking and supervision over this work. They must severely punish those offenders who have done evil and committed crimes and must never be lenient with them.

The notice circulates excerpts of the report on the investigation and handling of the unjust case involving Zhao Tiecheng and others of the Hydraulic Press Factory, a report made by the discipline inspection team of the party group of leading cadres of the Tangshan Municipal Civil Administration Department. This report says that the so-called "sabotage case plotted by the small counter-revolutionary clique of five people" including Zhao Tiecheng, a former worker in the Hydraulic Press Factory of the Civil Administration Department, is a case of a frameup. All those who have been persecuted in this case were rehabilitated in October 1979. However, despite repeated calls for a thorough investigation of the cause and responsibility for this frameup case by the relevant departments and especially by a few leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the former party leading group of that department persisted in delaying the investigation. It was later with the help of the CPC municipal committee for discipline inspection that the causes of this frameup were investigated and those responsible punished. This case was started when Zhou Liang, former deputy secretary of the party branch of the Hydraulic Press Factory, who had risen to power through rebellion, took revenge against Zhao Tiecheng and other cadres and workers who dared to oppose Zhou's illegal activities. It was placed on file for investigation by Zhang Shouyi, a former member of the party leading group and the former head of the political work team of the civil administration department, when he came to the factory as the head of a work team. The team stayed from April 1976 to September 1978, as long as 2 years and 5 months.

Zhou Liang was formerly a worker in the Hydraulic Press Factory. During the "cultural revolution," he took an active part in the rebellion and used a specially-made steel whip to beat up 10 cadres, staff members and workers of the factory including Wang Changshan, director of the factory. In 1975, Zhou was promoted to deputy secretary of the factory party branch and was in charge of all work in the factory. He used his power of office to gain private interests at the expense of those of the state. Zhao Tiencheng, a former member of the revolutionary committee and the former responsible person of the production office of the factory, and other people, continue to oppose Zhou's erroneous activities and time and again reported Zhou's mistakes to the leading group of the department. Zhou was therefore criticized by the upper levels. He harbored resentment and watched for a chance to retaliate against Zhao Tiecheng and others. He used the opportunity of reporting on work to the department to willfully frame up Zhao Tiecheng, saying that "because of his dissatisfaction with the result of the evaluation of the advanced, Zhao had reduced the production targets and thus caused a decline in the output of the hardware workshop."

Zhang Shouyi was formerly a contract worker in the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs. During the "cultural revolution," he rose to power by rebellion and became the head of a mass organization. He took an active part in fabricating the major unjust case of "the old party organizations in Eastern Hebei" and framed 205 martyrs in the cemetery, saying that they had "unclear personal histories," or were "suspect because of some unexplainable deeds," "traitors," "spies," "Trotskyites" or "KMT members." He investigated every one of them. In February 1976, he was sent to the Hydraulic Press Factory as the head of a work team. Before he was sent there, the department's leading party group

asked him to make a thorough investigation of the problem of Zhou Liang, but he tried every possible means to shield Zhou and willfully retaliated and framed up the cadres, staff members and workers who had the courage to uphold justice. Even before he arrived at the factory, he transferred Zhao Tiecheng and Liu Jie (deputy chairman of the factory's revolutionary committee, who had opposed Zhou Liang's mistakes) out of the factory. Soon after he got there, he dismissed Kong Shuangchun from his post running the hardware workshop. This confused the workers in that workshop and caused a decline in output. At the same time, he took the opportunity to fabricate a case against the "small sabotage clique," Zhao Tiecheng and others. Some members of the department party leading group time and again said that Zhou Liang was "not a good cadre candidate" and should not be "assigned to leading post" and proposed to dismiss him from the leading post immediately. However, Zhang Shouyi said that this was a "problem of how we were to treat new born things" and a "problem of line." As a result, Zhou's case was not properly dealt with for a long time.

Zhang Shouyi and others adopted many vicious tricks in order to achieve the aim of shielding Zhou Liang and to take revenge on others. After the production of the hardware workshop dropped, he told Zhang Guangrui, deputy director of the factory, to interview Yu Huichuan, a worker who had done 2 years of labor reform. He told Zhang to tell Yu that "a small sabotage clique has been found in the hardware workshop where you have worked. The chief members of the clique are Kong Shuangchun, Li Lianying, Zhao Tiecheng, Liu Jie and others." Zhang told Yu, "Tell me whatever you know." He said to Yu in a threatening tone, "Nothing good will come to you if you refuse to talk." As a result, Yu Huichuan wrote several copies of so-called "materials of exposure." Then, Zhang Shouyi and Zhang Guangrui used these materials as an important "testimony of crimes" in the case of "the small counterrevolutionary sabotage clique of Zhao Tiecheng and the other four."

At the same time, Zhang Shouyi and Shi Huanran (former deputy head of the political work team of the department) combined threats with inducements to force young workers Niu Guiying and Zhao Baojun to confess that they had committed "sabotage" and to tell them who were their "behind-the-scenes backers." When Niu Guiying worked nightshift, they did not allow her to go home and rest and continued to examine her for about a week. One afternoon, Niu fainted when she reached home. Zhang Shouyi sent members of the work team to follow Niu to her home and asked Niu's parents to do "ideological work." By the beating and scolding of her parents and the threats of Zhang Shouyi and others, Niu was forced to admit the offense of "sabotage," and "confess" that the so-called "behind-the-scenes backer" in the sabotage was Kong Shuangchun. Accordingly, Zhang Shouyi and others convicted Kong Shuangchun of "leading a sabotage operation," and placed Kong in isolation and told him to make self-examination. After the smashing of the "gang of four," they convicted Kong of "sabotage," and applied to the public security department for permission to "arrest and legally punish" Kong. Later, they withdrew the application and labelled Kong a "bad element" and punished Kong, who had to "be labelled and stay on in the factory to reform under the supervision of the masses."

In June 1977, Zhang Shouyi and others used the so-called "confession" of Kong Shuangchun to place in isolation Li Lianying, a young female worker, and told her to "make a self-examination," prolonged custody and intimidation forced Li into claiming that the so-called behind-the-scenes schemer of the "small sabotage clique" was Zhao Tiecheng. Zhang Guangrui personally fabricated a 3,000 character "self-examination" and told Li to copy and learn it by heart in order to make a "self-criticism" at a big meeting. During the 118 days when Li was in custody, they did not allow her relatives to visit her or allow her to wear a belt. The prolonged persecution forced Li into attempting suicide but she failed to achieve it. This has seriously harmed her physical and mental health. In September 1977, Zhang Shouyi and Zhang Guangrui fabricated a case of "active sabotage" against Comrade Zhao Tiecheng, who had already been transferred out of the factory, and applied to the public security department for permission to "place Zhao in isolation and privately force him to make a self-examination." Before getting the permission they upgraded the Zhao offenses to "active counterrevolutionary sabotage" and submitted a report to the public security department for his "legal detention." After getting the permission from the public security department to "place Zhao in isolation and force him to make self-examination," Zhang Guangrui sent militiamen with loaded guns to keep Zhao in custody for 1 year and 17 days; Zhao was thus forced to attempt suicide, but failed.

After he was released by the department's leading party group in February 1978, Zhao Tiecheng continuously accused Zhang Shouyi and Zhang Guangrui of their illegal and undisciplined activities at relevant departments. Zhang Shouyi considered this an act of withdrawing the confession and a very "dishonest attitude" and once more illegally took Comrade Zhao Tiecheng into custody for more than 8 months. Comrade Liu Jie also continuously exposed and accused Zhang Shouyi's and others' illegal activities. Zhang Shouyi and Zhang Guangrui, shamed into anger, again framed up Comrade Liu Jie, saying that Liu was "morally corrupt," "of an evil nature" and "politically corrupt to the utmost degree" and "had incited a few people to commit sabotage." They applied to the public security department for permission to place Liu in isolation and force him to make a self-examination on these charges, thus seriously insulting Liu's personal dignity.

The party group of leading cadres of the civil administration department was of the opinion that this case was of a highly vicious nature and had brought about very serious results. It approved the following ideas of the department committee for discipline inspection on handling the people involved in the case:

That Zhang Shouyi be expelled from the party, sent down to work as a worker and be deprived of the one grade promotion that he got in 1977 when he was fabricating the frame-up case;

That Zhang Guangrui be expelled from the party, dismissed from the post of deputy factory director and deprived of the one grade promotion that he got in 1977 when he was fabricating the frame-up case;

That Zhou Liang be expelled from the party and given the disciplinary sanction of 1 year of probation.

Those of the former department party leading group, especially Jiang Yichao, the group head, and Comrade Bai Deshan, the deputy group head, are held seriously responsible as leaders for this frame-up. They were wrong to blindly believe Zhang Shouyi's and others' reports, turn a deaf ear to the exposure of Zhang Shouyi and others' illegal and undisciplined activities and write an unfaithful "investigation" report to the municipal party committee. When the municipal public security department demanded the civil administration department to release those in custody and finish this case as soon as possible, the department party leading group erroneously decided to report the case to the public security department and applied (in vain) for "legal detention" of Li Liangying, who had already been released from "isolation and forced self-examination." For this Jiang Yichao and Bai Deshan had respectively written self-criticisms.

Those who have actively taken part in fabricating this frame-up case, including Shi Huanran, the former deputy head of the department political work team, Wang Lianrong, a cadre of the department's security section and Yang Shudi, the former party branch secretary of the Hydraulic Press Factory have been respectively handled by the party committee of the department organs according to their part in the case and their attitude in admitting their offenses.

The party group agrees to hand over this case to the procuratorate to be placed on file and investigated.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

ACTING MAYOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

SK261338 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Acting Mayor Li Ruihuan held a press conference to analyze the excellent situation on the various fronts of our municipality to introduce the major work that the municipal government will attend to this coming winter and spring and to explain the relationship between various kinds of work which should be properly handled in order to create a new situation and develop the excellent situation.

Attending yesterday's press conference were more than 20 journalists of RENMIN RIBAO, Tianjin Branch of the Xinhua News Agency, the Central People's Broadcasting Station, GUANGMING RIBAO, GONGREN RIBAO, ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO, WENHUI BAO, TIANJIN RIBAO, the Tianjin People's Broadcast Station, the Tianjin Television Station, TIANJIN KEJI BAO [TIANJIN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL JOURNAL] and YINLUAN RUJIN BAO [DIVERT-LUAN HE-RIVER-TO-TIANJIN JOURNAL].

At yesterday's press conference, when dealing with questions of how to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, develop the excellent situation and create a new situation, Li Ruihuan called for attention to properly handling the relationship in the following six aspects.

1. The relationship between construction of material civilization and construction of spiritual civilization. Efforts should be made to sum up and draw lessons from past experiences and truly and organically combine political work with economic work.
2. The relationship between production and livelihood. When the masses are marching toward the grand objective in line with the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, we must not neglect their livelihood.
3. The relationship between construction and management. While attending to urban construction, we should, at present, particularly pay attention to upgrading urban management work.
4. The relationship between urban areas and rural areas. The development of agriculture of suburban Tianjin should correspond to the development of urban areas and efforts should be made to turn suburban areas into suppliers for urban areas.

5. The relationship between production and consumption. Following the development of production and the improvement of the people's living standards, we should draw a clear line of demarcation between improving and upgrading consumption and the bourgeois way of living.

6. The relationship between leaders and the masses. The masses are real heroes. There is no doubt that wisdom comes from the masses. At present, we should, however, emphasize that leading cadres should enhance their spirit and be bold in and good at arousing the masses' enthusiasm.

Li Ruihuan also answered journalists' questions at the press conference.

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PARTY AND STATE

'HEBEI RIBAO' ON PROVINCIAL STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK290507 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Carry Out Administrative Restructuring With a Revolutionary Spirit"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan laid down by the party central authorities, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have decided to now embark on the restructuring of the provincial party and administrative organs. This is an important matter which has a bearing on the overall situation of socialist modernization in our province, party and government leadership in all departments and units must follow the unified arrangement of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, effectively strengthen their leadership, carry out thorough and painstaking ideological and political and organizational work and do a good job in administrative restructuring with a revolutionary spirit.

Organizational reform is an objective demand of socialist modernization. The 12th Party Congress has decided on our party's fighting program, strategic objectives and steps in the new historical period and put forward the great task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This requires us to adopt our leadership institutions, organizational set ups and style of work to this task and to ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. However, due to various reasons, for many years in Oru Provide there have existed all kinds of maladies, such as excessive numbers of departments, overmeticulous division of work, overstaffed organizations, proliferation of deputy and nominal posts and failure to separate party work from government work and to separate government work from enterprise work. As a result, work efficiency has become very poor. Departments tend to shirk responsibility, arguing back and forth with each other and the bureaucratic work style has become more and more serious. With the aging of the cadre ranks as well, all this constitutes a grave obstacle to socialist modernization. If we do not thoroughly change this state of affairs, our goal of realizing modernization will collapse like a pricked bubble. Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has profoundly pointed out that in a certain sense, the current organizational reform is a revolution.

Since the organizational reform is a revolution, there will certainly exist difficulties and obstacles and we will have to treat it with revolutionary courage, insight and spirit. Since the founding of the PRC, we have carried out several movements to streamline the administrative structure and fight against bureaucratism. However, after each of those movements, the administrative structure rapidly swelled again and resulted in more serious overstaffing and bureaucracy. An important reason for this was the lack of thorough revolutionary spirit and the failure to carry out a fundamental reform of the system. Our task in this organizational reform is more arduous than that in previous movements of streamlining the administrative structure. On the one hand, the degree of overstaffing and swelling in our province's administrative organs is now much more serious than ever before while on the other hand, the general mood in the party and party members' sense of discipline and organization have become worse than before. The current structural reform will involve the problems of maintaining, disbanding and merging some departments and units, and appointing, removing and transferring some leading cadres. This calls for a great deal of ideological and organizational work. At the same time, it will never be easy to change the customs of administrative patterns and work methods which have been formed for so many years and which are now so deeply rooted among us. Therefore, to carry out structural reform, we must have thorough revolutionary spirit. No matter what difficulties we may meet with, we must never hesitate, never vacillate and never give up halfway.

Doing a good job of profound and meticulous ideological and political work is an important link in successfully carrying out the structural reform. Leadership at all levels must persistently put ideology to the force and thoroughly publicize the spirit of the 12th Party congress so as to unify people's thinking on the basis of the party's decision and policy. We must consciously take the overall interests into consideration and observe party discipline. It is necessary, in accordance with the party's relevant policy, to properly arrange the lives and work of elderly cadres who retire, take convalescence leave or retreat to the second front, so that they can lead a happy life in their remaining years and can have the opportunity and conditions to do what they can for the people.

The structural reform will be a serious test for all of us. Leaders in all departments and units must proceed from the overall interests and requirements of socialist modernization. They must not treat the structural set ups from the interests of small groups. When selecting and appointing cadres, we must adhere to the party's principle of appointing people on their merits and must rely fully on the masses so as to promote young and middle-aged outstanding cadres to leading groups at all levels. It is not allowed to appoint people by favoritism, nor can the "five categories of people" be kept in leading groups. All party members and cadres must start this structural reform in the party's spirit. When approaching their work assignments, they must put overall interests before their personal interests. At the same time, they must stick to their posts until the last moment and guarantee both reform and daily work being carried out smoothly. We must seriously deal with those people who take advantage of this reform to stir up trouble, damage or secretly divide up state property.

Old cadres will bear more important responsibility in the structural reform. Our old cadres are the valuable wealth of the revolution. Whether in the war-ridden years or in the period of socialist construction, they have rendered immortal service for the people. Due to natural law, these old comrades have now become senile and physically weak. Their ability has fallen short of their wishes in shouldering the arduous leading work. Many of these elderly cadres have made requests to withdraw from the first front so that more young and middle-aged cadres can grow up to take over the work. This shows a proletarian breadth of vision in these old cadres. The vast number of old cadres should gladly obey the decisions of the organizations to take convalescence leave or retire or retreat to the second front. They should also actively help the building of new leading groups as collective "Bo Le" [warning states figure who could judge a horse's speed by looking at its head] and promote a large number of young and middle-aged cadres into leading groups, making a historical contribution to carrying forward our party's cause.

The party central committee has laid down the correct policy and principle for structural reform. The party central organs and the state council have set an example for us and provided us with experience. Coupled with the eager desire of the vast number of cadres and the masses, the conditions for structural reform are mature. Although we may encounter difficulties and obstacles, as long as the leadership has a resolute determination and is good at unifying people's thinking with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, we can expect to achieve complete success in this structural reform and the new party and governmental organs after the reform will certainly be able to shoulder the heavy historical mission of leading the people of the whole province to create a new situation in socialist modernization. The socialist cause in our province is bound to forge ahead and bring about changes day after day.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

'HEBEI RIBAO' ON RURAL 'LEFTIST' INFLUENCE

HK070600 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Eliminate 'Leftist' Influence, Ease the Peasants' Fear of Change"]

[Text] In the course of practicing the responsibility system by linking remuneration with output, some peasants have misgivings about the change in rural policies. They therefore hesitate to make investment in the fields which they have taken responsibility for. Some of them even run such fields by plundering them, thinking that they must now get as much as they can, so that they will not come to grief even if policies change. For example, some peasants do not spread manure, but use the land to its utmost limits; or else they engage in destructive feeling in the fields in which they are responsible for most of the farm work. Therefore, if the fear of change of policies existing in a section of the peasants can be eased, this will have great significance in stabilizing and perfecting the rural responsibility system and developing farm production in an overall way.

Why do some of the peasants have misgivings about changes in policies? Some people said: "Such misgivings among peasants derive from some cadres' fear of right-deviation." This remark gets to the heart of the problem. Unable to free themselves from the long-standing influence of "leftist" mistakes, some leading cadres reckon that the responsibility system by linking remuneration with output, in particular the system of assigning peasant households full responsibility for completion of tasks, will change sooner or later as they are not of a socialist nature. As a result of such thinking, they usually take a passive attitude toward exercising the responsibility system. Some of them are forced to carry out the system under the supervision of the higher authorities or the impetus of the masses; but they will change their mind at the mere rustle of grass in the wind. Some of them even breach contracts concluded with peasants and deny the system of assigning peasant households full responsibility for full completion of tasks. The aforesaid words and deeds of cadres give rise to the fear of change of policies among peasants. It is thus clear that in order to ease the peasants' fear of change, cadres at all levels must first of all eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology. This is the only remedy to the disease. Recently, leading comrades of some counties found that there had been fear of change among peasants, and immediately examined their attitude in exercising leadership and

made further efforts to eliminate "leftist" influence and emancipate their minds so that they enhanced their confidence in practicing the responsibility system. Then, they went down to the grass-roots units to set the peasants' mind at ease, teach them the way to become affluent and help cadres improve the responsibility system by linking remuneration with output. On seeing this, the peasants felt relieved and kept their minds on running the fields assigned to them and promoting diversified undertakings. On the other hand, if some cadres could not straighten out their thinking on the responsibility system by linking remuneration with output for the time being, they should conform with the central policies in their actions and are not allowed to talk twaddle on the central policies among the masses regardless of the consequences, confusing the peasants. Moreover, we do not tolerate any violation of the party's policies by forcibly negating the responsibility system.

Deriving negative things from the past abnormal situation in which policies frequently changed, some people doubt the stability of the current policies. However, we must be aware that the reason why policies often changed in the past was due to protracted disturbances of "leftist" ideology and the failure to distinguish between right and wrong. This made it impossible for correct policies to be implemented smoothly and consistently, after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party launched into discussion on practice being the sole criterion of truth. It also summed up historical experiences and lessons in the light of the spirit of seeking truth from facts, and further cleared away the influence of "leftist" ideology, thus leaving a solid foundation in the ideological field for the later implementation of various rural economic policies formulated after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At the same time, our party also adopted a series of measures in various localities in order to gradually shift the leadership in the party and state organizations at all levels into the hands of cadres loyal to the party and people, thus ensuring the stability of the party's policies in organizations. It can thus be said that the conditions for maintaining the stability of the party's policies at present are more favorable than anytime in the past. We must therefore set our minds at rest, and implement the party's policies wholeheartedly.

The peasants are afraid that the policies will return to the previous practice of "doing things in a massive and unplanned way," but they welcome reforms which conform to the historical trend of the times. For example, authorities in some areas once enforced other forms of responsibility systems among the peasants, but imposed restrictions on carrying out the system of assigning peasant households full responsibility for completion of tasks in a comprehensive way. Now, such a restriction has been lifted and the comprehensive responsibility system has been introduced; peasants are very much pleased to see such a change. In some other areas, the responsibility system was once not quite perfect because of lack of experience. But when measures were taken to adjust and perfect the system, such efforts usually won the applause of the peasants. Of course, such adjustments should be made in leaders according to the common aspirations of the masses after they have been successfully practiced. Leaders should not force the masses to accept certain adjustments for the responsibility system at their own will. Even when the masses establish, of their own free will, a new cohesive economic

group in the future, transformation should only be made in the direction favorable to production development. The formation of a cohesive economic group should by no means become an amalgamation "bigger in size and of a more developed socialist nature," nor should it be a return to the old track of "doing things in a massive and unplanned way."

To conclude, leaders at all levels, while clearing away the influence of the "leftist" mistakes, must earnestly propagate the 12th Party Congress spirit and explain the stability of the party's policies so as to ease the fear of change among the broad masses of peasants. Only in this way will peasants set their hearts at rest and give full play to their wisdom in the big development of the rural economy.

CSO: 4005/219

LEGISLATOR PRAISES CONSTITUTION IN INTERVIEW

09091348 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Dec 82

[He said:] In an interview with a reporter of this station, Zhang Youyu, a noted legislator and vice chairman of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the National People's Congress, commented on the guiding ideology and principal features of the new constitution.

He said: This is the fourth constitution since the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is the best one because it takes the four cardinal principles as its guiding ideology and proceeds from China's realities, and it can solve whatever problems we need to solve in the new historical period. It has three distinguishing features--being socialist, containing Chinese characteristics and meeting the needs of the present period. The four cardinal principles suit our realities to the maximum extent, reflect the law of historical development and show the Chinese people's practical experience in revolutionary struggles. In order to build a socialist country, we must have a proletarian leadership. Therefore, Article 1 of the Constitution describes our country as "under the People's democratic leadership led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." The leadership of the working class must be exercised through its vanguard, the communist party. A country must have political parties in order to exercise leadership by a certain class. A political party cannot do without a guiding ideology. Our communist party must take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought as its guiding ideology. Therefore, we say that the four cardinal principles suit China's present realities to the maximum extent. In its preamble, the Constitution affirms the four cardinal principles and all its articles are permeated with the spirit of the four cardinal principles.

Comrade Zhang Youyu said: The socialist economic system is based on the system of public ownership, but it must suit China's present situation. Therefore, under the condition that the socialist system of public ownership has been consolidated, we permit the existence of the individual economy of urban and rural working people and regard it as a necessary supplement to the socialist system of public ownership. The Constitution contains an even more detailed stipulation on the collective economy, particularly the rural cooperative economy, and pledges to consolidate and develop it. The Constitution also permits the existence of the individual economy and pledges to guide and help its development. Our distinguishing feature is that each of our three types of economy has its superiority.

Our country will not practice the political system of the People's Republic of China, which is different from the parliamentary system of capitalist countries. In fact, the capitalist parliament is controlled by the bourgeoisie. Our People's Congress represents all the people. Besides, what the capitalist countries practice is a system of three independent powers and the parliament has the only legislative power. Our People's Congress is the supreme power, different from the parliaments of capitalist countries and other socialist countries.

Chairman Mao Zedong said: On the people's rights and duties, the new Constitution restores the article on all citizens being equal before the law, which is contained in the 1954 Constitution. In light of the actual situation, the new Constitution adds necessary assurances for this right. For instance, it explicitly stipulates that the freedom of person is inviolable. Since the freedom of person was wantonly violated during the 10 years of turmoil, the new Constitution prohibits anyone from unlawfully arresting or detaining any other person. It specifically adds an article on the personal dignity of citizens being inviolable. All these are new contents of the Constitution. In short, our new Constitution takes the four cardinal principles as guidance and proceeds from reality. The Constitution of the new period of socialist China is the best constitution.

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' QUOTES LENIN ON STATE AFFAIRS

HK090302 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Wenhuan [1728 2429 3562]: "We Must Have Culture in Managing State Affairs--Study Notes on Lenin's Works"]

[Text] Not long after the victory of the October revolution, Lenin announced that the task of the Bolsheviks seizing Russia from the hands of the exploiters had been fulfilled and that the manor task in future was to master the way to administrate Russia. In order to run it well, it was necessary to have culture. However, most of the new administrators of the state, sailors, fighters and workers who participated in the revolution to seize Russia, were without culture. There was a question which worried Lenin most. Lenin once said: In Russia, we can have whatever we want. We have both state power and various economic and other resources. However, "all that is needed here is ability," that is, "what is lacking is culture among the stratum of the communists who perform administrative functions." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, pp 6'6, 636). Therefore, in the early years of the Soviet state, Lenin regarded general education, science and technology as matters of great importance and grasped firmly work in these fields.

In his political report to the 11th Congress of the Russian Communist Party, Lenin gave an example to show the importance of raising the cultural level in administrating state affairs: In the third year after the victory of the Russian revolution, the country lacked food and Moscow was starving. At that time, the French people were willing to sell some canned food to Soviet Russia. The Russian Communist Party Central Committee had already approved this business transaction and French representatives had arrived in Moscow. However, none of the functionaries in Moscow was capable of handling the business. The Commissariat of Foreign Trade argued back and forth with the consumers' cooperative society and they were not able to conclude the transaction. In the end, it was a politburo member who solved this concrete problem. In his criticism, Lenin said: In the capital of the Soviet Republic and 3 years after the victory of the revolution, the instructions of the politburo and intervention of a politburo member are needed to buy canned food. "What was lacking? Political power? No. The money was forthcoming, so they had economic as well as political power. All the necessary institutions were available. What was lacking, then? Culture. Ninety-nine out of every hundred officials of the Moscow consumers' cooperative society--against whom

"I have no complaint to make whatever, and whom I regard as excellent communists--and of the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, lacked culture. They were unable to approach the matter in a cultured manner." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 643)

When Lenin learned about this, he was initially very angry. However, no one could be punished because no one was able to handle the matter and so no one was to blame. Lenin sighed with emotion: "Culture is needed even in handling the simplest state affairs." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 644)

Criticizing the communists in Moscow, Lenin said: They can discourse impressively on revolutionary struggle and the state of the world's revolutionary struggle. However, in order to shake off extreme poverty, careful consideration and culture are indispensable. We must speak and act in an appropriate manner. Yet they are strangers to all this. Lenin called on communists in responsible posts to learn from the very beginning and said: If they do not understand this point and they are not ready to retrain in the preparatory class, they will never be able to fulfill the economic tasks which are the basis of all policies at present.

However, in order to master general knowledge, science, technology, skills in management and doing business, they had to learn from the intellectuals, specialists and businessmen. This was very difficult for many revolutionaries who had participated in storming the Winter Palace to understand. They were extremely loyal to the revolutionary cause and feared neither death nor imprisonment. In order to win victory in the revolution, they never hesitated to brave untold dangers. Now that victory was won, they were asked to learn from the intellectuals and businessmen whom they had always despised. At first, they were unconvinced.

Lenin taught these communists to have a correct attitude toward different revolutionary tasks in different periods. For several decades before the victory of the revolution, communists had always taught others in their propaganda not to trust the bourgeois specialists, to seize power from their hands and to suppress their resistance. Lenin said: "But it needs only a slight exaggeration to prove the old adage that there is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Now that we have convinced Russia, now that we have wrested Russia from the exploiters and given her to the working people, now that we have crushed the exploiters, we must learn to run the country. This calls for modesty and respect for the efficient 'specialists in science and technology,' and a businesslike and careful analysis of our numerous practical mistakes,...." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, pp 476-477) Lenin said: "We find that we can obtain much more benefit from a 'specialist in science and technology,' even a bourgeois one, than from a conceited communist who is prepared, at a moment's notice, to write 'theses,' issue 'slogans' and produce meaningless abstractions." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 476).

In those days, some 'left' deviationists groundlessly opposed the Russian Communist Party's policies concerning the intellectuals. Lenin criticized them sharply: "it was not befitting for communists to indulge in such unsubstantiated criticism without citing a single fact, such bandying about of

"names even of experts, and lumping them all together as 'bourgeois elements,' without even trying to find out what kind of people they were. ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 31, pp 396-397) Some other people complained: We have studied Marxism and the history of revolutionary movements but nobody taught us how to manage work when we were in prison. Lenin replied: "There are many things which we did not learn in prison. The only solution is to learn them after the victory of the revolution." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 33, p 82)

Lenin said: The Bolsheviks are cable of doing mobilization and propaganda work and arduous revolutionary work, and educating the people to persist in arduous struggle under difficult conditions. It was precisely because of this that the Russian revolution was saved. However, this is not enough, [words indistinct], we cannot win victory. In order to win complete and thorough victory, we have to master everything in science and culture.

This is what Lenin said half a century ago in light of Russia's concrete situation in those days, yet it remains significant today. Communists in backward countries who have seized state power should draw a lesson from Lenin's criticism and make great effort to develop culture and science in their respective countries.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

'XINHUA' EXAMINES CPPCC ROLE, PRC MODERNIZATION

OW120340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0309 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--China's world-renowned traditional medicine will hopefully shine with still greater splendor and benefit more people, thanks to proposals made by a number of scholars and specialists.

These medical experts, who are members of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, found through exhaustive investigations that the trade of herbal medicines is gravely short of successors and the management of medicines pretty messy due to the damage it suffered during the "cultural revolution."

They suggested that the health department organize veteran workers to train young apprentices, raise their social status and improve the system of management in this trade. Their suggestion has been submitted to the health department for implementation.

Important as it is, this suggestion is just one of the over 2,000 useful proposals raised by CPPCC members over the last three years.

As an organization of the patriotic united front, the CPPCC has a large team of scientists, specialists, scholars and professors. Drawing on their professional knowledge and rich experience, they are constantly making criticisms and suggestions in relation to China's modernization program. So much so that Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the state economic commission, has paid tribute to the CPPCC as a "think tank for the government."

Preliminary statistics since 1978 show that its specialists in education have raised more than 1,000 suggestions concerning the system and structure of education, funding, training teachers for colleges and schools, and the well-being of teachers. All these suggestions have been accepted by the government. As a result, middle and primary school teachers received a pay raise in the last two years and the newly adopted Sixth Five-Year Plan envisages a 68 percent increase in educational funds.

Sun Qimeng, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, said in an interview with XINHUA that the CPPCC has been able to play an advisory role

such as no ordinary organization is capable of because it can draw on both the first-hand information from its active members and the rich experience of its retired veterans.

Several members earlier this year made a fact-finding tour of ancient cities where scenic sites had been appropriated for construction of polluted by nearby factories and a number of historical relics had been damaged.

In a report to the state council, the investigators suggested the government should see to it that no damage be done to historical and scenic sites in future construction of factories and mines.

As a measure to protect such famous garden cities as Suzhou, they recommended the institution of specific rules controlling the size of population, scale of industrial development and maximum height for buildings. These suggestions have been accepted and incorporated in "The Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics."

When the government proposed building a deep-water harbor at Lianyungang on the Yellow Sea in Jiangsu Province, Professor Hou Guoben from the Qingdao Institute of Oceanology objected on the basis of the geographical, geological and hydrological data he had accumulated.

After ascertaining his argument, the government accepted his suggestion and moved the site to Shijiusuo in Shandong Province. Now a modern harbor and railway terminal are being build at the new site as part of the effort to improve transport facilities in northern China.

Consulting services offered by CPPCC members have contributed considerably to industrial and agricultural development, scientific research, and improvement of people's well-being in recent years.

Hu Juewen, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, who has 60 years' experience in running machine works, found on an inspection tour that the equipment in many factories was in disrepair.

In a letter to Vice Premiers Wan Li and Yao Yilin, the 88-year-old former industrialist recommended that a system of machinery maintenance and management be instituted and on-site training provided for workers.

His proposal is now being carried out throughout the country, and he has been elected honorary president of the newly established China Association for the Management of Machinery Equipment.

Commenting on the part played by CPPCC members in national reconstruction, Liu Jingji, a former textile industrialist and now president of the Shanghai Investment and Trust Corporation, said that even those advanced in age are determined to contribute their share to the prosperity of the country.

"I can't just sit idle and enjoy myself while everyone is working hard for socialist modernization," he said. "Former industrialists like me were

"discriminated against during the decade of turmoil. Now the state recognizes our new status as people who earn their own living.

"We are now respected by the government and the people, and we are naturally eager to contribute our expertise and ideas by way of offering consulting services," Liu said.

CSO: 4005/219

PART 7 AND STATE

NPC DEPUTIES DISCUSS ZHAO ZIYANG'S REPORT

OW111218 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1409 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--NPC deputies at group meetings to discuss Premier Zhao Ziyang's report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on the Sixth 5-Year Plan are convinced that the Sixth 5-Year Plan is an all-round plan for promoting the entire national economy and social development. The plan includes building both material and spiritual civilization. Firmly establishing this guiding principle and conscientiously grasping the work of building socialist spiritual civilization will have an extremely important bearing on insuring the correct implementation of the Sixty 5-Year Plan.

Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng and Xu Wenyuan, deputies from Shandong Province, noted that Premier Zhao Ziyang's report was made after making full investigation and study. The report pays attention to both speed of development and economic results, takes both production and construction work and the improvement of the people's living condition into consideration, and stresses both material and spiritual civilization. The report is a reflection of a high sense of responsibility of the people.

Liang Chengye, deputy from Guangxi said: Premier Zhao Ziyang's report has mentioned the strengthening of ideological and political work for staff members and workers. This is very important. At present, we don't have schools for the sole purpose of training political cadres for various enterprises. The Guilin Tire Plant has 10 full time party branch secretaries. Only two of them attended junior middle school and the rest only attended primary school. Their average age is around 50. If we do not train more political cadres and select a number of younger ones, there will be a shortage of political cadres. [passage omitted]

Zhao Rongxia, NPC deputy and principal of the Jiaxiu Primary School in Guiyang Municipality said: The Sixth 5-Year Plan stresses both socialist material and spiritual civilization. Cultural building, which includes educational work, is an important part in building socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]

Li Zhu, NPC deputy from Jiangxi, said: The Sixth 5-Year Plan calls for improving the structure of secondary education. I think this is very important. In

order to develop the national economy, we must first develop education. At present, it is impossible to provide college education for everyone. Therefore, we should improve the structure of secondary education and develop various kinds of professional schools.

Wu Yuanfu, NPC deputy director of the second education bureau in Tianjin Municipality, said: In order to continuously raise educational level and scientific and technological level of the people of the whole country, we cannot merely rely on general and higher education. We must vigorously develop adult education. [passage omitted]

Li Haiqing, NPC deputy from Fujian, said at a group meeting: Premier Zhao Ziyang's report has made clear and specific explanation on educational work. This shows that the state has placed the training of talents in an important place in promoting economic construction. It is a great encouragement to the broad masses of educational workers and will spur us on.

Ouyang Shan, NPC deputy from Guangdong, said: While we are gradually improving the people's material life, we should also pay attention to improving the people's cultural life. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has attached importance to this question and put forward concrete plans for developing culture. I believe there will be good results. [passage omitted]

Cai Zimin, NPC deputy from Taiwan Province, said: The strengthening of cultural work is an important content in building spiritual civilization. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the plan for building libraries, reading rooms, cultural halls and museums as mentioned in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN DEPUTIES DISCUSS ZHAO ZIYANG'S REPORT

OW121010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Over the past few days, the Hunan delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC has seriously discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan." During the discussions, the deputies held that Premier Zhao's report is rich in content and correct in orientation and that the report has set forth specific tasks and effective measures. [passage omitted]

Deputies Luo Qiuyue, Li Jinshen and Tan Ailan said: There is no big or empty talk throughout Premier Zhao's report. Written in plain language, the report is realistic and practical. Our minds are at rest after hearing Premier Zhao's report. Deputies Lu Huilin and Lin Xiangsheng said: In studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, some comrades have not shown enough confidence in quadrupling China's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000. However, Premier Zhao's report has dispelled people's doubts and enhanced their confidence. [passage omitted]

The deputies pointed out: Because of "leftist" influence, the plans drawn up in the past were often divorced from realities and characterized by exaggeratedly high targets. The results in implementing such plans often run counter to our desire. The Sixth 5-Year Plan drawn up this time has eliminated influence from "leftist" guiding ideology and is therefore practical and feasible. [passage omitted]

Deputy Liu Liansheng said: It is entirely correct that Premier Zhao has selected coal industry as one of the key areas of investment during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Presently, coal industry is a bottleneck slowing down the speed of national economic development. There is the danger that the grand objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000 may fall through if the coal industry cannot be further developed. [passage omitted]

The deputies were particularly impressed by Premier Zhao's commendation of middle-aged scientific and technological personnel Jiang, Zhuying and Liu Jianfu in his report. Deputies Chen Qizhi, Zhao Qi and Li Xiaojia said: Such commendation has greatly encouraged the science workers and spurred on the intellectuals of various fronts. We must respond to Premier Zhao's call for learning from Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu by standing fast at our ordinary posts and contributing more to the four modernizations, they stressed.

CSO: 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON FIGHTING CAPITALIST IDEOLOGY

HK070458 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Zhong Weizhi [0112 3634 0037]: "The Fight Against Corruption Is an Important Task in Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] The fight against the corrosion of capitalist ideology cannot be separated from the building of socialist spiritual civilization. They supplement each other. Both theory and practice tell us that the fight against corrosion by capitalist ideology is an important task in building socialist spiritual civilization. Communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization.

Scientific socialism cannot spontaneously come into being in the labor movement. Similarly, socialist spiritual civilization cannot be spontaneously and generally established among the masses. In order to build socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to take positive measure to inculcate communist ideology and actively wage struggles against capitalist ideology and all non-proletarian thinking. It is impossible to build socialist spiritual civilization in a static and isolated manner. From the point of view of an ideological system, the socialist spiritual civilization is opposed to capitalist ideology. If capitalist ideology gains ground, socialist and communist ideology lose ground; conversely, in order to enable socialist ideology to gain ground and to build socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core, it is necessary to resolutely oppose the corrosion of capitalist ideology. This is not to wage an artificial struggle in the ideological sphere. This is merely a Marxist act of consciously utilizing the objective laws of dialectics to carry out ideological construction.

Historical experience since the founding of the PRC has fully proven that: in order to continuously promote socialist spiritual civilization, in addition to practicing communist ideological education, it is necessary to resolutely oppose to the corrosion of capitalist ideology. In the 1950's, we carried out education on the history of social development, on the ideology of serving the people, on liquidating the influence of the slave ideology of imperialism and on opposing feudal ideology. In addition, we started the large-scale "movement against three evils" and "movement against five devils" and carried out profound education to oppose the corrosion of capitalist ideology in the whole party and among the masses and cadres. As a result, there were

great changes in the style of the party, the people and the whole of society. The great number of ugly capitalist features which were common in old China were stamped out. The crime rate was the lowest in the history of China. From the end of the 1950's to the beginning of the 1960's, our country met with great setbacks in the national economy and the masses' livelihood was extremely difficult. However, in addition to implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement in readjusting the national economy and adopting measures to improve people's livelihood as far as possible, our party has resolutely carried out education against the corrosion of capitalist ideology, the traditional revolutionary education which promotes the spirit of arduous struggles and the education on the communist moral qualities. Consequently, the spiritual state of the masses, party members, CYL members and cadres of the state has been lifted and the ideological features of the masses were very healthy. Our party has led the people of the whole country to smooth over the difficulties. In addition, it has trained a great number of heroes such as Lei Feng, Wang Jie, Jiao Yulu and Wang Jinxin.... They are people who shine with the brilliance of the communist ideology. Socialist spiritual civilization's manifesting its tremendous power once again.

After the 10 years of turmoil, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has adopted a series of measures to set things right, seriously correct the past "leftist" mistakes in all aspects, shifted the focus of the party's work, established a road which suits our national conditions and created a flourishing situation in socialist modernization. Our party is practicing the open-door policy and the policy of revitalizing the domestic economy. It has forcefully pushed forward socialist modernization whose correctness cannot be doubted. However, with the development of diversification and the multiple economic forms, and in particular, with the rapid increase in the frequency of contact with capitalist states, the influence of capitalism from foreign countries further grows, and some people among the revolutionary ranks and some units [words indistinct] of socialist ideology is become more complex than in the past. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang repeatedly admonished us saying: "In no circumstance must we forget that capitalist countries and enterprises will never change their capitalist nature simply because they have economic and technical exchanges with us. While pursuing the policy of opening to the outside, we must guard against, and firmly resist, the corrosion of capitalist ideas and we must combat all worship of things foreign or fawning on foreigners." Under the new historical conditions, it is all the more meaningful to build the socialist spiritual civilization in our combat against the corrosion of the capitalist ideas. It is the important measure and guarantee for upholding the socialist road and the Marxist-Leninist line established by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Many things are included in the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization. There is the task of cultural and ideological construction. In ideological construction, the most basic thing is to grasp the three aspects of ideals, morality and discipline. Why is it necessary to firmly grasp these three aspects? This is because, in the first place, they are the principal features of communist ideology and the soul of the construction of socialist

spiritual civilization. The corrosion of capitalist ideology and the harm it does to socialist spiritual civilization are clearly manifested in these three aspects. Each class has its own ideals, morality and discipline. The bourgeoisie must propagate its own ideals, morality and discipline to oppose the proletariat. On the issue of ideals, the corrosion of capitalist ideology is embodied in the advocacy of capitalist democratic politics, of the superiority of capitalism to socialism and of the "eternal nature of capitalist society" and in vacillation of faith that communism will ultimately replace capitalism. On the issue of morality, the advocacy of bourgeois individualism, encouraging people to profit at the expense of others, injure public interests to profit private interests and oppose proletarian collectivism; turning human relationships into monetary relationships and taking the attitude of "putting money first in everything" and "everyone for himself and the devil takes the hindmost" as the principle of life. On the issue of discipline, the advocacy of anarchism and liberalism, opposition to proletarian democratic centralism and socialist discipline, sabotaging normal production order, work order and social order and so on. Such questions cannot be simply accounted for by the corrosion of capitalist ideology, but it is inevitable that the corrosion of capitalist ideology must show itself in such problems and cause such results. This tells us that: in order to build the socialist spiritual civilization and to train the workers who possess revolutionary ideals, stress revolutionary morality, observe revolutionary discipline and are cultured, it is necessary to resolutely fight against the corrosion of capitalist ideology. Only if we resolutely wage a struggle against the corrosion of capitalist ideology can a new generation which embodies socialist spiritual civilization and has communist ideology and behaviour grow.

To fight against the corrosion of capitalist ideology and to build socialist spiritual civilization is one of the difficult tasks on the ideological front. However, this does not mean that we can indiscriminately oppose everything capitalist regardless of the actual situation. We stress the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, but we do not deny the existence of capitalist civilization. Spiritual civilization is itself a class concept and a historical concept. Capitalist spiritual civilization opposed the civilization of the medieval feudal society, produced the advanced science, culture and technology for human society and created immense material and spiritual wealth. This doubtless constitutes a tremendous progress in history. It is wrong to worship capitalist civilization, but it is not materialist to adopt a nihilist attitude in dealing with the capitalist civilization. In our fight against the corrosion of capitalist ideology, we are fighting principally against the capitalist things which sabotage the socialist spiritual civilization and which corrode the body of socialism. As for the good things created by capitalism such as science and technology, we should seriously absorb and utilize them in accordance with the actual situation of our country. In addition, it is necessary to adopt a scientific attitude in criticizing the corrupted and reactionary capitalist ideology. We should utilize the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, present the facts, reason things out and profoundly expose the great harm it does to the building of socialism which includes the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization. Scientific criticism is the most forceful criticism, and only vivid and convincing

... than can produce good results. In our fight against the corruption of capitalist ideology, we must use the scientific Marxist theory and method and adopt many educational forms to wage a struggle against the capitalist ideology which sabotages the socialist spiritual civilization and against the other non-proletarian ideologies.

CCP 4005/219

PARTY AND STATE

BANDEN SPEAKS IN SIKONG'S ABA PREFECTURE

HK130338 Chengdu Shoumian Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Summary] Aba Tibetan autonomous prefecture and Maerkang County held a rally of cadres, staff and workers on 11 November to greet NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, who has inspected the prefecture. Accompanying Banqen were (Xue Jianhua), vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Liu Haiquan, vice governor of Sichuan; (Zhaxi Zheren), chairman of the Provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee; (A Deng), first secretary of the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee; (Zhe Rong), chairman of the Prefectural People's Congress Standing Committee; and (Long Qixian), secretary of Maerkang County CPC Committee.

Banqen Erdini made a speech at the rally. After reviewing the achievements of Aba autonomous prefecture since liberation, he said: "Our motherland is a united multinational socialist state. Over a long period of historical development, the Tibetan people have tasted weal and woe together with the Hans and other nationalities. They share a common destiny and are closely united together. Aba autonomous prefecture is a nationality autonomy area where various nationalities live, mainly Tibetans. As the main body in practicing nationality autonomy, the Tibetans must take the initiative in uniting with other nationalities. The Hans and other minority nationalities in the autonomous area must also properly respect the autonomy rights of the Tibetan people. We must do a thoroughly good job in nationality work and strengthen nationality unity."

Banqen went on to stress: "In nationality autonomy areas, the use of nationality language is a question of autonomy rights. It is also a question of keeping close contact with the masses. In Aba autonomous prefecture, schooling, press, radio and so on should attach equal importance to the Tibetan and Han languages. The teaching of Tibetan and Han languages in schools should be integrated. We should organically integrate the critical inheritance of outstanding Tibetan cultural traditions with the study of modern scientific and cultural knowledge."

Banqen also said: "Freedom of religious belief means that every citizen has the freedom to believe or not to believe in religion. Religious personnel and masses must clearly understand that they are PRC citizens under the

leadership of the CPC first and religious believers second. Hence, the religious activities of all religious personnel and masses must be carried out within the scope allowed by party policy and the state constitution, and meet the demands of the socialist system. They must not harm state interests or run counter to the socialist system. People may not conduct propaganda against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is absolutely forbidden to revive the feudalist systems of oppression, exploitation and special rights."

The rally was held at the conclusion of Baqen Erdini's inspection of Ruorgai, Hongyuan, Aba and Maerkang counties.

CSO: 4005/204

PARTY AND STATE

GUIZHOU PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE

HK250403 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee held a work conference from 11 to 18 November to study and implement the 12th party congress spirit and discuss creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the province. The 330 participants included members and alternate members of the committee, and principal responsible comrades of the province, prefectures and counties and the provincial military district. Comrade Chi Biqing spoke at the beginning and end of the meeting. Other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee also spoke in full sessions or group discussions.

The participants were full of confidence in accomplishing the strategic goal for the end of the century and the 3 fundamental turns for the better in the next 5 years. The conference held: Although Guizhou's economic development has been slow and its economic returns poor, there are great potentials and we should and can achieve a higher annual growth in industrial and agricultural total output value by the end of the century. Our target for endeavor should be, under the premise of continually improving economic returns, to tap potentials, exploit resources, and fulfill ahead of schedule the task of quadrupling of annual total output value of industrial and agricultural production and achieving a big increase in urban and rural incomes.

In light of Guizhou's conditions, we should assign agricultural development a particularly important position. With the basic solution of the food and clothing problem, we should grasp water and soil conservation, work hard to improve medium and low-yielding land, build stable and high-yielding farmland and increase output of grain and industrial crops. On the basis of managing the existing farmland well, we should take full advantage of mountain, underground and manpower resources to develop large-scale agriculture and promote the rational disposition and exploitation of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, and processing trades and mining.

In the next 3 to 5 years, the province must plant trees and grass in the mountains, close the hillsides to facilitate afforestation, and clothe the barren mountains in green. We must promote the development of domestic stock-raising, concentrating on cattle.

In developing industry, we must first improve the management of existing enterprises, and at the same time carry out technical innovation and equipment renovation. We must work hard to improve the value of output for fixed assets and the rate of profit in value of output. We must bring about a great development of county industry under the premise of drawing on local resources and ensuring that products meet market needs, by practicing the guiding principle of regarding cooperative economy and self-raised capital and loans as the main factors, concentrating effort on processing agricultural and sideline products, and practicing independent accounting and taking full responsibility for profit and loss. The general method is to organize economic combines and strive to develop the commodity economy. On the basis of continually improving the financial responsibility systems, all levels, departments and units must learn how to make, accumulate and use money. They must strive to accumulate more capital and work by their own initiative and self-reliant efforts to develop their own economy, under the guidance of the state's unified planning.

Corresponding to economic development, the province must work hard to run well schools of various levels and types, to give the workers more cultural and technical education. In the rural areas, we must eliminate illiteracy and popularize universal primary education. The urban and rural areas must restructure secondary education. The rural areas should attach importance to researching and popularizing applied technology, actively develop agroscientific households and groups, and set up associations for popularizing science.

In industry, we must pay attention to promoting production and research, and vigorously strengthen the work of the sales departments. We must strengthen management work regarding design, skills, quality inspection, finances and manpower.

All levels, departments and units must pay attention to reforms in administrative structure, and especially to the rectification and building of the leadership groups. We must purge the persons of five categories and also promote to leadership posts people who can bring order out of chaos, create a new situation, and endure pressure. We must also strive to implement the principle of having the leadership groups keen-witted and capable and transformed in four respects, and promote cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement by old by new.

The conference: In order to quadruple industrial and agricultural output value and enrich people's lives, we must strictly control population growth. The province's average annual population growth in the next 20 years to the end of the century must not exceed 11 per 1,000.

Comrade Chi Biqing said when summarizing the meeting: In creating a new situation, we must first achieve three fundamental turns for the better. He said: It is very good to have schemes, plans and confidence for the strategic goal for the end of the century. However, the important thing

is to start now by bringing about the three fundamental turns for the better. The 12th party congress proposed that we should advance in 2 stages in accomplishing the target for endeavor for the next 20 years by laying the foundation in the first 10 years and vigorously developing the economy in the next 10. Laying the foundation in the first 10 years should be mainly interpreted as exploiting energy and building communications, and certainly not as covering all fields and all aspects. As far as developing agriculture, straightening out and carrying out technical reform in the existing enterprises, and controlling population growth are concerned, we cannot spend such a long time in laying the foundation. The key lies in grasping the next 3 to 5 years; otherwise, we will delay things.

Comrade Chi Biqing said: The way to create a new situation is to organize economic combines, institute joint management of agriculture, industry and commerce and integration of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and promote the development of commodity economy. The rural areas should develop agricultural-industrial-commercial joint enterprises centered on their historic towns, and promote the reform of the economic system. It is necessary to stipulate base figures and proportions for the state procurement quotas. In this way, output of products in short supply can be increased and output of those in ample supply controlled. In addition, the development of local industry can be stimulated. On the basis of fixing responsibility contracts for each household, we should guide the specialized and key households to expand their operations and develop toward specialization. Based on the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit, they can go in for pooling and joint management of manpower and funds.

We must vigorously develop the consumer goods industries, promote agricultural diversification on the one hand and lead forward the readjustment of the service orientation of heavy industry on the other, and achieve coordinated development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. Industry should organize joint enterprises according to product and trade.

All areas, departments and units should pay attention to further breaking down egalitarianism and discrepancies. Within the scope allowed by the state policies and decrees, we should encourage people to get rich through hard work and good management and boldly allow some people and units to get rich before others.

Comrade Chi Biqing stressed: The key to creating a new situation and opening up a new road lies in two phrases: emancipate the mind a bit more, and be a bit more bold in carrying out reforms. In emancipating the mind, we should boldly continue to break out of the bindings of old formulas and conventions, seek truth from facts and respect the masses' pioneering spirit. We must adopt an attitude of supporting, helping and guiding new things; we must certainly not oppose, suppress and strangle them. We must broaden our vision and boldly break out of old traditional concepts, and get away from conventions in promoting talented people to leading posts at all levels and in all departments. Under the premise of upholding the four basic

principles and taking care of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, we should resolutely support all new creations and figures that can develop commodity economy at high speed. We should boldly institute all those reforms that are ripe. Experiences gained at pilot projects should be seriously summed up and popularized. Reforms that are not yet ripe should be first carried out at trial points, but the matter must certainly not be delayed.

In short, our hopes lie in emancipating our minds and being bold in carrying out reform. The leading comrades at all levels must act as path-breakers, not as obstacles, on the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They should drink celebration toasts instead of being made to drink as forfeits.

CSO: 4005/204

PARTY AND STATE

JUDICIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

HK291436 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Summary] The Guizhou provincial conference in judicial and administrative work, which had lasted 10 days, concluded on 25 November. The conference pointed out: "At present and for some time in the future, the main tasks of our province's judicial work are to seriously implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and serve the building of a high degree of material civilization and spiritual civilization; the fundamental improvement of the financial and economic situation, general mood of society and party work style; and the defense and promotion of socialist modernization with economic construction as the central work."

The conference held that over the past few years our province has initially built a judicial and administrative force. All judicial and administrative work has been gradually and completely unfolded. However, judicial organs must concentrate their energy to serve the defense and promotion of socialist modernization with economic construction as the central work. This is the fundamental task of judicial work for the new period.

The specific measures of judicial organs to serve socialist modernization are as follows:

"1. Through publicity of the legal system and defense of criminal cases and in coordination with public security organs, procuratorates and courts, we must correctly use the weapon of law to strike blows at the enemy, crimes in the economic field and criminals who seriously jeopardize social order in order to protect the people and promote social stability.

"2. It is necessary to strengthen the publicity of the legal system and mediation work, popularize education in legal knowledge and enhance people's concept of the legal system and their level of morality in order to reduce the number of disputes, prevent contradictions from being aggravated and redeem erring youths."

"3. It is essential to vigorously strengthen notarial work. Through notarial work and as legal advisors, we must take part in mediation and arbitration of economic disputes in order to uphold economic discipline."

The conference held that judicial work must serve modernization. It is imperative to constantly strengthen the building of judicial forces at all levels in the province. The conference specially discussed the issues of training qualified personnel in the legal field and training cadres on the judicial front and made specific arrangements.

CSO: 4005/204

PARTY AND STATE

PEASANT EDUCATION PROGRESSIVES' CONGRESS OPENS

HK291125 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Summary] The Guizhou provincial congress of advanced collectives and advanced workers in peasant education opened in Guiyang today. Representatives of 72 advanced collectives and 298 advanced workers are attending the congress. "The tasks of this congress are to seriously study the documents of the 12th party congress, implement its spirit, sum up and exchange experiences in peasant education, commend the progressives, discuss the tasks of peasant education for the new period and struggle hard to create a new situation in our province's peasant education."

Provincial People's Government Vice Governor Wang Bingyun spoke at the congress. He said: "Under the party's concern, our province has achieved gratifying results in peasant education. Particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, peasant education has been restored and developed. At present, there are some 280,000 peasant students and some 20,000 people have completed their courses. Although the speed of this development cannot meet the needs of rural economic construction, we have gained some experiences in education to suit our province's current new rural situation and have laid a foundation for the future development of peasant education."

He went on to say: "With a view to achieving the strategic objective put forward by the 12th party congress, we must do well in peasant education. On the basis of seriously summing up and exchanging experiences, this congress must lay stress on the strategic objective, the strategic key point and the strategic measures formulated by the 12th party congress and, in connection with our province's realities, discuss and formulate the future tasks and promote peasant education throughout the province. We must make even greater contributions toward building socialist material and spiritual civilization."

CSO: 4005/204

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN MEETING OF PROCURATORATE PROGRESSIVES

HK280624 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Summary] The Sichuan provincial meeting of representatives of progressive collectives and workers on the procuratorate front concluded in Chengdu on 27 November. Provincial CPC Committee Executive Secretary Yang Rudai, Vice Governor Qiao Zhimin, and Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and Chief Procurator Qin Chuanghou presented awards to outstanding collectives and individuals. Comrade Yang Rudai made a speech at the ceremony.

Comrade Qin Chuanghou delivered a work report at the meeting. He pointed out: "The current tasks in procuratorate work are to study in depth and seriously implement the 12th party congress spirit, more spontaneously and explicitly shift our effort to defending and promoting socialist modernization, and create a new situation in procuratorate work in the province, making proper contributions to achieving the vast goal of the 12th party congress. It is therefore necessary to study in depth the 12th party congress documents, study and map out plans and measures for creating a new situation in light of local reality, carry out procuratorate work with greater initiative and bring into full play the functional role of the procuratorate organs. We must severely punish criminals who do serious economic sabotage, continue to take part in tidying up social order in the urban and rural areas, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in social order as quickly as possible. We must strengthen the building of the procuratorate force, rectify and build well the leadership groups at all levels in the course of administrative restructuring, promote education in communist ideology for the cadres and policemen, and make the cadres revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized."

0001 0005/204

PARTY AND STATE

SHAANXI 'EFFECTIVELY' RECTIFIES CADRES' WORK STYLE

OW051820 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Xian, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--XINHUA editor's note: People are inspired by the unremitting efforts made by the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee to rectify the style of the party. Some persons among our cadres and party members are taking advantage of their positions and power to seek personal gains. They have thus seriously undermined the prestige of our party. However, we can achieve fairly quick results in rectifying the style of the party if the party organizations at all levels are determined to adopt effective measures to seriously deal with the problem according to the party's principles without sparing anyone's sensibilities or being swayed by personal considerations. [End editor's note]

The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee takes the investigation and correction of the unhealthy tendencies among some leading cadres at various levels as an important task to rectify the style of the party. The unhealthy tendencies include using persona, pull or influence to arrange jobs for relatives, illegally building private houses or occupying more houses. During the 10 months or so from the end of December 1981 to October 1982, the provincial party committee handled a large number of cases. Those concerned have been asked to return what they unlawfully took or pay compensation for it.

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial party committee, has repeatedly listened to briefings by the departments concerned and inquired about how some important cases are handled.

CSO: 4005/204

PEOPLE AND STATE

YUNNAN CPC SECRETARY ON NEW CONSTITUTION

000000 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Hanoi (01100) 01 01 Nov 82

000000 The Yunnan provincial delegation attending the fifth session of the fifth NPC was divided into groups on 27 November to discuss and examine the draft of the revised constitution. Liu Minghai, CPC delegate and secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, made the following remarks on the draft constitution:

1. The new constitution is the most flawless constitution.

Comrade Liu Minghai said: Since liberation, China has promulgated four constitutions, including the new one. The background of the present new constitution is quite different from that of the 1954, 1975 and 1978 constitutions. The most distinguishing points are that since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have accomplished the difficult task of setting right the party's guiding ideology and have won major successes in setting right our practical work on all fronts. The draft constitution scientifically sums up the historical experience of socialist development in China and carries on and develops the cardinal principles of the PRC constitution. It takes into consideration not only present reality but also future prospects, thereby conforming to the common aspiration of the people and setting the correct conditions of our country.

2. The constitution is a crystallization of the wisdom of the people.

Comrade Liu Minghai said: In September 1980, the third session of the fifth NPC decided to discuss the proposal of the CPC Central Committee and the State to set up a committee for the revision of the constitution. The committee has conducted extensive investigation and study, and has formed the draft of the revised constitution for discussion in April 1982. The process involved repeated deliberations and consultations and summing up the experience gained in the past 30 years or so since the founding of the PRC. The Standing Committee of the fifth NPC then approved and promulgated the draft of the revised constitution and submitted it to the people of all nationalities throughout the country for discussion. The people of all nationalities in Yunnan Province took an active part in the

discussion. Compared with the discussions of the previous constitutions, the number of people participating in the discussion of the present new one was unprecedentedly large, and the enthusiasm they showed in the discussion was never seen before. According to the statistics compiled by the departments concerned, the people who took part in the discussion in the organs at the provincial and Kunming Municipal levels accounted for more than 90 percent of those who should participate in the discussion; the people in urban areas, prefectures and municipalities, over 80 percent; and the people in the rural communes and brigades who participated in the discussion constituted about 60 to 70 percent. All of them wholeheartedly supported the draft of the revised constitution.

Workers said: The constitution stipulates that the state is led by the working class. Thus, they realize what is on their shoulders and how they should give full play to the role of a major social force of the state.

Peasants said: We are very much pleased to know that the constitution stipulates that the state is based on the alliance of workers and peasants and affirms a series of economic policies formulated after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They also said: Since the policies have been stated in the constitution, they will no longer change. We can now rest assured and give free play to production.

The affirmation in the constitution of the position and role of intellectuals enjoyed strong reactions in their circles, which stated that with a bright political prospect, they now can be wholly absorbed in their professions and work with vigor.

Members of the provincial CPPCC and members of democratic parties are very satisfied with the provision in the constitution concerning the united front. They said that the new constitution is a constitution which will promote democracy, perfect the legal system, ensure political stability in the country for a long time to come and benefit the country and people. They also expressed wishes to make more contributions to making China strong and realizing the unification of the motherland.

Opinions given by the province's people in discussions on the revision of the draft constitution have been accepted or partially accepted.

The new constitution is a general law to run the country and give the neighboring countries peace and security.

Yan Jiahui said: It will be the fundamental law of our state, being the most authoritative and having the supreme legal authority, after it is examined and approved. It will be a general law to run the country and give the neighboring countries peace and security after it is enforced. Entrusted by the 12 million people of various nationalities of Yunnan Province, we have the pleasure of attending this meeting and examining and approving the new constitution. Not only should we take the lead in

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NEWS AND STATE

YUNNAN NPC DELEGATES ON NEW CONSTITUTION

HK011052 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The Yunnan provincial delegation to the fifth session of the fifth NPC expressed their views on the draft of the revised constitution in group discussions over the last few days. The province's delegates, of all nationalities and different places of the country's southwest border area, stated unanimously that the present draft of the revised constitution, which takes the four basic principles as its guideline, has been worked out after detailed discussions over the past 2 years or so. It represents the common will and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities. It is a new constitution reflecting China's characteristics, which will meet the requirements of the new historical period and ensure stability in the country for a long time to come.

One delegate 57-year-old, Miao Yuntai, said in high spirits: I took part in the work of revising the draft constitution. I am deeply impressed that the new constitution, which will soon be approved, is a crystallization of the wisdom of the people of various nationalities of our country. It will be the most flawless constitution since the founding of the PRC.

One delegate, delegate to the NPC and vice chancellor of the Kunming University of Education, said: The revision work of the present draft constitution has been done in a really serious, prudent and thoughtful way. For instance, the question of acquiring proficiency through self-study has been stipulated in the new constitution and intellectuals have been classified together with the workers and peasants as three major social forces of the state. As a teacher and an intellectual, I am very excited. I feel not only that this is a great credit to us, but also that we should be ready to shoulder heavier tasks.

Another, the NPC delegate, vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and vice director of the Yunnan Provincial No. 1 People's Hospital, said: As a medical worker, I am very satisfied with and greatly inspired by the provisions in the draft constitution that the state promotes development of medical care and public health, modern medical science and traditional Chinese medicine, and encourages planned parenthood. I am determined to make greater efforts to do my own job well.

Wang Shaoyan, the NPC delegate, vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Yunnan branch committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said: After the new constitution is approved and promulgated, there will be a problem of how to safeguard its dignity and how to enforce it. The CPC constitution stipulates that the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state. Following the example of the CPC, we, the democratic parties, must also set an example in respecting, protecting and observing the constitution so as to make contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

(Zhao Yanguang) of Miao nationality, the NPC delegate and deputy secretary of the Wenshan Prefectural CPC Committee; and (Zhang Guoyu) of Naxi nationality, professor of the history faculty of Yunnan University, said: The preamble of the draft of the revised constitution clearly points out that the Chinese people, comprising many nationalities, have jointly created a splendid culture and that the PRC is a united multinational country created by all its various nationalities. We people of minority nationalities are very happy to read of it. Dynasties in past ages all along refused to recognize the position and role of minority nationalities in the history of China. Under the CPC leadership, the people of various nationalities, with the overthrow of the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, have become masters of the country. A new type of relationship among all nationalities has been established on the basis of equality, unity and mutual help.

(Wu Yinhuai), the NPC delegate and principal of the No. 1 middle school in the Mengkian Dai-Lahu-Va autonomous county, said: The new constitution enlarges the power of self-government of national autonomous areas and stipulates that the state should give financial, material and technical assistance to minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development and help the national autonomous areas to train large numbers of cadres, specialized personnel and skilled workers from among the nationality or nationalities in the given area. This shows the great loving care rendered to minority nationalities by the state. We people of minority nationalities must make our own contributions to the prosperity of the motherland.

CSO: 4005/204

PARTY AND STATE

SHANXI NPC DELEGATION ON NEW CONSTITUTION

HK010712 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] According to XINHUA News Agency our province's delegation to the fifth session of the fifth NPC has for days discussed in a lively manner and conscientiously examined the draft of the revised constitution and Comrade Peng Zhen's report. The deputies are of the opinion that the draft of the revised constitution that is now being examined for adoption in the NPC session is a good constitution that suits our national conditions, facilitates good rule and stability of the country, guides practice and guarantees the smooth progress of the socialist modernization.

NPC Deputy Hu Jilian said that the draft of the revised constitution confirmed the fundamental principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Thus it provides an important guarantee for the creation of a new situation in socialist modernization. He said that in the past few years, Shanxi Province has conscientiously carried out the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and has thus markedly changed the political and economic situation there. This year, more than 32,000 households earned a per capita income in excess of 1,000 yuan. Because of the establishment of the production responsibility system, Pinglu and Loufan counties, formerly the poorest counties in the province, have overcome poverty in a year. Now they sell grain to the state instead of having to rely on the state to supply grain to ease the shortage there. The production responsibility system is now to be written into the constitution and this will further ease people's minds and promote the development of the good situation in our province.

NPC Deputy Zhao Lizhi said that this draft of the revised constitution sums up both the positive and negative experiences since the founding of the PRC and especially the lessons of the 10 years of civil disorder and is therefore a good constitution, formulated in accordance with the spirit of the 12th party congress. For example, it has not only restored the principle of everyone being equal before law, but has also defined this principle very clearly.

Many deputies expressed their great satisfaction with the clauses related to intellectuals in the draft of the revised constitution. NPC Deputy

(Xuan Yueqi) said that the constitution clearly stipulates that the workers, peasants and intellectuals are the three basic social forces. Thus it clarifies the position of the intellectuals in the basic law. This has greatly encouraged and inspired the intellectuals and will surely facilitate giving greater play to their initiative and arousing them to make greater contributions to the modernization of our country.

NPC Deputy (Yang Quan) said that the constitution regards the intellectuals as a part of the working class and places them side by side with workers and peasants as people to be relied upon. This has once and for all lifted from their minds the heavy weight they bore for so many years. At the same time, they are beginning to realize that as intellectuals they have more important responsibilities and tasks and that they should exert all their efforts to serve socialist modernization.

The speeches of many deputies expressed the common view that this constitution is not easily come by and is the result of prolonged struggle and joint efforts and of repeated discussion and revision by people at both higher and lower levels. In order to satisfactorily implement this constitution, we should make even greater efforts to continue the struggle. NPC deputies (Tang Yonghe) and (Liu Quanchun) said that after the promulgation of the constitution, we should carry out sound propaganda and education among the people in order to make everybody clearly understand it. We should especially train our cadres and leading cadres in order to set the concept of the legal system in their minds and teach them to safeguard the dignity of the constitution and prevent the malpractice of substituting power for law, thus really achieving the goal of making every citizen equal before the law. Propaganda and education of the constitution should also be carried out in our schools in order to fix the concept of the legal system in our youngsters' minds in their early childhood and make them act in accordance with the law.

NPC Deputy Zhang Jiafu said that after the promulgation of the new constitution, we, party members, should take the lead of its implementation. We should not regard ourselves as privileged citizens nor should we covertly pursue private interests while overtly hailing the new constitution.

CSO: 4005/204

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN NPC DEPUTIES HAIL CONSTITUTION

HK020601 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, the Sichuan deputies attending the fifth session of the fifth NPC have been holding panel discussions on the draft of the revised constitution in recent days. They unanimously held: The new constitution about to be adopted is the best since the founding of the state. It is a major guarantee for accomplishing the vast goal put forward by the 12th party congress. It is bound to assure political stability and unity and economic prosperity in China.

People's deputy and Sichuan Provincial Governor Lu Dadong said: The new constitution about to be adopted scientifically sums up the experiences in our country's socialist construction. It suits the popular mood and the national conditions and fully expresses the demands of people of all nationalities.

People's deputy and deputy chief engineer of the provincial machine-building bureau (Zhang Yunxiang) held: The draft of the revised constitution possesses Chinese characteristics, which are mainly expressed in the following four aspects: 1) it is full of the spirit of democracy; 2) with the four basic principles as its guiding ideology, it ensures the socialist nature of our country and its orientation for advancing victoriously; 3) it clearly stipulates the state's fundamental task for the future, that is, to concentrate forces for socialist construction; 4) it stresses the role of intellectuals and assigns an extremely important position to the development of science, education and culture.

(Ke Zhao), president of Sichuan University, and (Pan Dakui), director of the provincial Research Institute of History and Culture, both people's deputies, said: The draft of the revised constitution clearly stipulates that in socialist construction it is essential to rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals. The intellectuals have become a force to rely on. This expresses the aspirations of the intellectuals and enhances their social status. It will certainly play an important role in stimulating the activism of the intellectuals.

People's deputy and Ganzi Tibetan autonomous prefectural CPC Committee First Secretary (Luo Tongda) said: The new constitution about to be adopted

fully expresses the fundamental interests of the minority nationalities. It embodies the party's consistent nationality policies. We must strengthen nationality unity, and oppose great and local nationalism.

People's deputy and Liangshan Yi autonomous prefectural CPC Committee secretary (Shi Jiaming) said: The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that the state will help the nationalities in finance, material, technology and so on to speed up the development of their economic and cultural construction. This is very encouraging for us. We will certainly strengthen nationality unity and take full advantage of our abundant local natural resources to promote economic construction.

The deputies also declared in their speeches: We must publicize the new constitution with great fanfare after its adoption and take the lead in implementing it. People's deputy and Yibin prefectural CPC Committee first secretary (Feng Zhenwu) gave three views on ensuring the implementation of the constitution: 1) conduct universal education in democracy and legal system in the urban and rural areas; 2) people's deputies and CPC and CYL members must take the lead in adhering to the constitution and implementing it in a model way; 3) it is necessary to resolutely uphold the dignity of the constitution and struggle against all violations of the constitution.

CSO: 4005/204

PARTY AND STATE

GANSU NPC DEPUTIES DISCUSS NEW CONSTITUTION

HK030222 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to XINHUA, the Gansu deputies attending the fifth session of the fifth NPC have been seriously studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution in recent days, with the high sense of responsibility as masters of the country. They pledged: After the new constitution is promulgated, we must take the lead in studying it, extensively publicize it and strictly observe it. We must resolutely uphold the dignity of the new constitution.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Wang Shitai said: The current important issue is to take effective steps to ensure that the new constitution will be properly observed and practiced by all the citizenry after it is adopted. Local People's Congress Standing Committees should, in accordance with the stipulations of the new constitution, strive to step up local legislative work, so that all local work can truly follow the track of acting according to law. The comrades of the local People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels, including our people's deputies, should take the lead in studying and observing the law. We must also lead the masses to spontaneously adhere to the law and uphold the constitution. We must conduct propaganda and education for the masses in the legal system. By this means, all the people should master and apply this weapon to supervise the state organs at all levels in strictly acting according to law. We must be bold in exposing and struggling against violations of the constitution and seriously succeed in adhering to the law, being strict in enforcing it and prosecuting violations of it, and having everyone equal before the law.

CSO: 4005/204

PARTY AND STATE

QINGHAI DEPUTIES STUDY NEW CONSTITUTION

HK040257 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, the Qinghai delegation to the fifth session of the fifth NPC has been seriously discussing the draft of the revised constitution in the past few days. During the discussions, people's deputy and Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Zhaxiwanxun said: The new constitution about to be adopted is the fundamental law of the land, with Chinese characteristics, which will ensure a long period of tranquillity and prosperity in China. It is an unprecedented program for ruling the country that accords with the national condition and the popular mood.

In order to make a success of the panel meetings on the draft of the revised constitution, Zhaxiwanxun visited the deputies' rooms during rest periods to seek their views. He also held a special meeting of work personnel of the delegation to map out discussions on the draft of the revised constitution.

(Qiao Shengchong), a Tu-nationality people's deputy, said: Things in our Tu-nationality areas have changed with each passing day since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. However, the peasants are most afraid of policy changes. Now, the draft of the revised constitution has affirmed the good policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. We peasants feel as if we have taken a tranquillizer; there is no need to be worried about this and that any more.

(Zhuoba), a people's deputy and secretary of Hainan Tibetan autonomous prefectural CPC Committee, said: The draft of the revised constitution seems to mention the nationality issue and nationality work in every chapter. This fully expresses the concern of the party and state for the minority nationalities. We are thus full of confidence in creating a new situation in work in the nationality areas.

CSO: 4005/204

PARTY AND STATE

SHAANXI NPC DEPUTIES STUDY DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK050314 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, the Shaanxi provincial deputies attending the fifth session of the fifth NPC have been holding panel meetings to examine and discuss the draft of the revised constitution in the past few days. They unanimously held: This revised constitution draft, which the party has led the people of the whole country to discuss, scientifically sums up the historical experiences of the social changes in China and reflects the common desires and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities. It accords with the national condition and the popular mood. [Words indistinct] following its institution, this new constitution is bound to stimulate further strengthening and development of China's socialist democracy and legal system. It is the (?legal) guarantee for long tranquillity in China.

Deputy Lu Mingtao said: The draft of the revised constitution clearly stipulates China's economic system and fully embodies the major (?fruits) of bringing order out of chaos and correcting the guiding ideology in economic work. For a long time, due to the influence of leftist ideology, we followed a single economic form, restricted the development of collective economy and banned individual economy. By so doing we violated the Marxist principle that production relations must be suited to the development level of the productive force, and also failed to conform to the national condition. As a result, the country's economic development and prosperity were affected. Although the status and role of state-owned, collective and individual economy differ, each has its own superior features, and none of them can be replaced by any of the others.

Viewing the situation in Shaanxi Province, the predominant status of the economy under ownership by the whole people has been consolidated. Total value of output of state-owned industry accounts for over 87 percent of the province's total industrial output value. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, collective economy has recorded great development in urban and rural areas. In 1981 total value of output of collective-ownership industry was 40 percent greater than in 1978. The rural areas have instituted production responsibility systems. Output value there rose last year despite serious natural disasters. In addition

many new economic combines and specialized households have emerged. Collective-ownership commercial networks and points have increased by 180 percent compared with 1978, while the number of their personnel has risen by 210 percent and total retail sales volume by 110 percent. The networks and points of individually-operated commerce have increased by 650 percent and the total volume of their retail sales by 1,100 percent.

Deputy Qu Wu said: The draft of the revised constitution has been drawn up when earth-shaking changes have taken place in China's political, economic and cultural life. It has been completed under the guidance of the 12th party congress line and policies. It represents the fundamental interests of the 1 billion people of the whole country and fully expresses the spirit of the new era. I am extremely encouraged that such a good constitution has been drawn up, and I applaud it. The draft of the revised constitution has many new and extremely important additions. For instance, it stipulates that when necessary, the state will establish special administrative regions. Thus, after Taiwan returns to the motherland, it will be a special administrative region enjoying a high degree of autonomy right. This is extremely significant for promoting the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Many deputies stressed in their speeches the importance of studying, publicizing and implementing the constitution. Deputy Ma Shiyang said: The constitution has been drawn up in order to be implemented. After the constitution is adopted, we people's deputies must set an example in publicizing the new constitution and implementing it in a model way.

CSO: 4005/204

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'CHINA DAILY' VIEWS DISCUSSION ON WESTERN MODERNISM

HK200228 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Nov 28 p 5

[Article by Chang Guang: "Modernist Literary Trend Evokes Battle of Words"]

[Text] Another battle of words is under way in WENYI BAO, China's leading magazine of literary criticism. It focuses on how China should assess Western modernism, and whether modernism can also develop in the people's republic.

In the September issue of WENYI BAO, a letter signed by Qiming criticizes the views about Western modernism of three writers whose correspondence was published in the August issue of SHANGHAI WENXUE (SHANGHAI LITERATURE). The three writers are Feng Jikai, Li To and Liu Xinwu. Qiming does not believe it is correct to describe style as the central problem in the Chinese literary world, as Li To stated in SHANGHAI WENXUE. Nor does Qiming believe it is "appropriate" to regard the creation of new styles as "a revolution in literature."

Qiming objects to Feng Jikai's assertion that modernism could be an appropriate direction for the development of Chinese literature. "Has realism been so outdated that it cannot express today's world and only modernism is the panacea?" he questioned.

Only Liu Xinwu's viewpoint was considered by Qiming as "tolerably objective."

Qiming suggested that WENYI BAO host a discussion on the issue of "whether our literature should take the road of realism or that of modernism." In the October issue, although no special column was arranged for such a debate, there was a signed article denouncing so-called "new aesthetic tenets" advocated by some writers and critics in recent years. The author, Hongming, said their fundamental basis is "self-expression" and that they are "actually inherited from a series of literary and artistic concepts of the modern bourgeoisie, particularly the concepts of modernism."

Nature

These tenets, the author said, emphasize subconsciousness and consider literature and art expressions of individual subjectivity; deny that literature

and art find their sources in and make impact on life; and ignore the significance of the ideological content of literature and art.

In this month's issue of WENYI BAO another writer, Xu Chi, has become involved because of his essay entitled "Modernization and Modernism" first published in the first issue of the magazine "STUDY OF FOREIGN LITERATURE," one of the dozen or so Chinese magazines dealing with foreign literature.

"There should be Marxist modernism." This is the most surprising statement in Xu Chi's essay.

Xu Chi said modernism "results from the material life of society and reflects the generalized and inherent spirit of the relations created by such life." But no, Lidi said, modernism "mainly reflects the psychological state, emotion and content of the life of the middle and petty bourgeoisie and the bourgeois intellectuals."

Modernist literary works, Lidi pointed out, do not reveal the truth of capitalist society and the direction of its development. Many modernist works fail to depict society in depth, he said.

Modernism, Xu Chi had observed, has not hampered the Western economy. "It has tailored itself rather well to Western economic development." But Lidi countered with: "The reason why a few modernist works are successes is just that their exposure and repugnance to the darkness of the capitalist society do not favour the rule of capitalists and the society's economic foundation."

Admitting that Western modernism is sometimes characterised by "obscurity, peculiarity and pornography," and its "major demerit" is pessimism, Xu Chi generalized: "It does not feel satisfied with the status quo; it does not have faith; it has not yet found its ideal, but it is continuously fumbling for it."

Xu believes that in time "Western modernism will create idealistic works full of confidence to foster human progress and outline the world of the future." But Lidi, excluding modernism from the ideological system of Marxism, does not believe that literature and art based on idealist philosophic concepts and belonging to the modern bourgeoisie will ever possess the ideal of communism. "Otherwise, we would not have to develop the new literature and art of the proletariat and socialist," Lidi said.

Xu Chi criticizes the "many of us (writers) here (in China) who are addicted to the past--the ancient Chinese zither, (paintings of) flowers and birds, poetry in old rhyme schemes, and dance-opera forms. Others who hail industrial advances but are not yet conscious of the danger of pollution are only semi-modern. On the other hand, he is "certain" that China's modernization "will give birth to modernist literature and art based on amalgamated revolutionary realism and romanticism."

In the past years, foreign literature has flooded into China. The Chinese people, especially the young, have shown an increasing interest in it, including modernist works. In due course, such as "The Waste Land," and much Western poetry and fiction have been translated or reprinted. Today, "Catch-22" is not a strange term to Chinese intellectuals, although so far "The Four Quartets" and "Ulysses" have not been put into Chinese.

Imitation

There have been Chinese imitations of modernist literature and art. Some techniques frequently used by modernist writers and artists have been experimented with. Wang Meng's short stories, for instance, involve "stream of consciousness." His experiments are generally considered successful. At the recent 12th Party National Congress, Wang Meng was elected alternative member of the Party Central Committee.

There are also Chinese who say some modernist techniques are not quite as new as the term "modern" indicates, nor are they really foreign. They recall the influence of ancient Chinese poetry on the imagist movement of English poets at the beginning of the century. They point out "stream of consciousness" techniques were used by ancient Chinese writers. Zhang Wenzhong, writing in WENHUI BAO, Shanghai, cites examples of "stream of consciousness" in China's oldest collection of poems.

WENYI BAO is one of six major publications of the Chinese Writers' Association, and the National Forum for Writers and Literary Critics. It has had two important debates earlier this year, one on the feature film Tianyun Shan Chuanqi ("Legend of Tianyun Mountain"), and the other with the editorial board of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO (REPORT OF THE AGE), a magazine of non-fiction.

CSO: 4000/23

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SHANXI RIBAO' REPORTS CENSUS FIGURES

SK251039 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Communique of the Shanxi Provincial Statistical Bureau on the major figures of the third national census, (2nd November 1982).

Under the unified leadership of party committees and government at all levels and with the enthusiastic support of the broad masses of the people, the province-wide enumeration of the population for the third population census of Shanxi Province started on 1 July after a preparatory period which began in early 1980. The enumeration work and manual tabulation were smoothly completed in accordance with the nationally unified schedule. The post-enumeration sample check verifies that the enumeration work is up to the standards set by the state. All the data gathered is being processed by computers. The following are the main figures tabulated manually.

1. Total population. With zero hour 1 July 1982 as the reference time, the total population of our province is 25,291,389. Compared with the figure of zero hour 1 July 1982 released by the second national population census, the population has increased by 7,276,322 persons or 40.39 percent in the past 18 years, averaging an annual increase of 404,240 persons or 1.9 percent.
2. Sex composition. Of the total population of the province, males number 13,162,702, accounting for 52 percent; females 12,128,687, making up 48 percent. The proportion of males to females is 108.5 to 100.
3. Population of the nationalities. The Han nationality population in the province is 25,227,798, accounting for 99.75 percent. The population of minority nationalities is 63,544 or 0.25 percent. Compared with the figure of the 1964 census, the Han nationality population has increased by 7,253,137 or 40.35 percent. The population of minority nationalities has increased by 23,447 or 58.48 percent.
4. Educational level of the population. Among the population of the province, people with a university education number 150,136. Those with a senior middle school education number 1,881,791; those with a junior middle school education, 5,526,531; and those with a primary school education,

9,821,903. Compared with the 1964 census figures, the following changes have occurred for every 1,000 persons:

Those with a university education have increased from 3.75 to 5.94;

Those with a senior middle school education have increased from 11.29 to 74.4;

Those with a junior middle school education have increased from 49.68 to 218.51;

Those with a primary school education have increased from 352.99 to 399.35.

Illiterates and semi-literates (people 12 years of age and above who cannot read or can read only a few words) number 4,547,680. Compared with the 1964 census figure, the percentage of illiterates and semi-literates in the total population has dropped from 33.85 to 17.98 percent.

5. Births and deaths in 1981. The number of births in 1981 was 506,137 with a birthrate of 20.31 per thousand. The number of deaths in 1981 was 163,027 with a mortality rate of 6.54 per thousand. The rate of natural increase of the population was 13.77 per thousand in 1981.

6. Population of cities and towns. The total population residing in cities and towns is 5,314,528 in 1982. Compared with the 1964 census figure, the total population of cities and towns has increased by 2,141,638 or 67.5 percent. The proportion of the total population residing in cities and towns has increased from 17.61 percent in 1964 to 21.01 percent.

7. The distribution of population by area.

Taiyuan City	2,219,605 (including the population of Qingxu, Yangqu and Loufan counties, which is 444,88.)
Datong City	967,610
Yangquan City	466,563
Changzhi City	436,149
Yanbei Prefecture	2,322,198
Yinxian Prefecture	2,456,542
Luliang Prefecture	2,554,345
Jinzhong Prefecture	3,145,814
Jindongnan Prefecture	3,994,875
Linfen Prefecture	3,027,077
Yuncheng Prefecture	3,700,629

CSO: 4005/205

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'HEBEI RIBAO' REPORTS PROVINCIAL CENSUS FIGURES

HK241038 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Hebei's Population is 53,005,875"]

[Text] The general registration, reexamination and manual computation of Hebei's third census have been completed. Now, the Provincial Statistics Bureau has released the principal figures calculated by manual computation.

1. Total Population

The total population of Hebei is 53,005,875. Compared with the number of people registered in the second population at 0000, 1 July, 1964, which was 39,416,706 after readjustment according to the existing political division, there is an increase of 13,589,169 people in 18 years, or an increase of 34.5 percent. This is an average annual increase of 754,954, or 1.7 percent annually.

2. The Structure of the Sexes

Of the province's total population, 27,128,903 are males, or 51.2 percent, and 25,876,972 females, or 48.8 percent of the total population. The ratio between the two sexes (the index for the number of males if the index for the number of females is 100) is 104.8.

3. The Population of Various Nationalities

Of the province's total population, the population of the Han nationality is 52,154,466, which constitutes 98.4 percent of the total; the total population of the various minority nationalities is 851,409, which constitutes 1.6 percent. Compared with the figures of the 1964 population, the Han nationality has increased by 13,341,316 people, or by 34.4 percent; the total population of the minority nationalities has increased by 247,853 people, an increase of 41.1 percent.

According to the population census, there are 42 nationalities in the province. Compared with the figures of the 1964 population census, this

is a decrease of 1 nationality. Of the 41 minority nationalities, 5 have more than 1,000 people. The figures for these 5 minority nationalities are:

The Hui Nationality	418,853
The Man Nationality	383,233
The Menggu Nationality (Monggols)	42,872
The Zhuang Nationality	2,887
The Chaoxian Nationality (Koreans)	1,759
Others	1,805

4. The Number of People with Different Levels of Education

Of the province's total population, 182,952 people have a university graduate level of education; 49,447 people (including the currently enrolled students) have a university undergraduate level of education; 3,990,196 people have a senior high school education; 10,208,381 people have a junior high school education; and 19,287,130 people have a primary school education. The number of people with senior high school, junior high school education and primary school education includes the number of graduates, undergraduates and currently enrolled students of the senior high schools, junior high schools and primary schools respectively.

Compared with the figures of the 1964 population census, the following changes have occurred in the numbers of people with different levels of education per 100,000 people: The number of people with a university education has increased from 183 to 438; the number of people with a senior high school education has increased from 898 to 7,528; the number of people with a junior high school education has increased from 4,386 to 19,259; and the number of people with a primary school education has increased from 29,948 to 36,387.

Of the total population, 11,845,252 are illiterate or semi-illiterate (people above the age of 12 who cannot read or can only recognize a few characters). Compared with the figures of the second census in 1964, the percentage of illiterate and semi-illiterate people has dropped from 38.4 percent to 22.3 percent.

5. Birth and Death Rates in 1981

According to the census, in the entire province, 1,250,461 people were born in 1981, a birth rate of 24.0 per thousand; and 315,512 people died in 1981, a death rate of 6.1 per thousand. In 1981, the natural growth population (the number of people who were born minus those who died) was 934,949 and the rate of natural growth (birth rate minus death rate) was 17.9 per thousand.

6. Population of the Municipalities and Towns

Of the total population, 7,272,130 people live in areas under the jurisdiction of municipalities and townships. The total population of 11 municipalities is 6,048,189, and the total population of 50 towns (excluding the population of Ma Tou Town in Han Dan Municipality, which is included in the population of the municipality) is 1,223,941. Compared with the figures of the 1964 census, there is an increase of 2,836,736 people in the total population of the municipalities and towns and the rate of increase is 64.0 percent. The population of the municipalities and towns constitutes 17.3 percent of the total population. In 1964 it constituted 11.3 percent.

7. Regional Population Distribution

The population of the 10 prefectures and 2 municipalities under the jurisdiction of the province is as follows:

Shijiazhuang Municipality	1,066,335
Tangshan Municipality	1,338,304
Handan Prefecture	6,303,260
Xingtai Prefecture	5,050,085
Shijiazhuang Prefecture	5,693,583
Baoding Prefecture	8,341,067
Zhangjiakou Prefecture	3,912,468
Chengde Prefecture	3,553,250
Tangshan Prefecture	6,284,110
Langfang Prefecture	2,839,932
Cangzhou Prefecture	5,193,303
Hengshui Prefecture	3,430,178

8. Results of Sample Checks on the Quality and Quantity of the Population Census

After the registration and reregistration were completed, in accordance with the provisions of the "Criteria for Examining the Quality and Quantity of Work at Different Stages of the Third National Population Census" and the "Detailed Regulations for Sample Checks on the Quality and Quantity of the Population Census" promulgated by the leading group for the third population census of the State Council and the office of the leading group, the province, prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes (towns, neighborhoods) carried out sample checks on the quality and quantity of the population census and on the quality and quantity of the examination. The errors were below the standard set by the state and high quality and high quantity demands have been met.

CSO: 4005/205

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'MING PAO' ON PRC LACK OF UNIVERSITY FUNDS

HK150151 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 14 Nov 82 p 3

[Special dispatch by Zong Chuan [1350 3197]: "No Increase in University Expenditure; Hard to See Economic Quadrupling"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov--At the fifth Beijing CPC Municipal Congress, Liu Da, president of Qinghua University urgently called for solving the difficulties relating to the housing, clothing, feeding and transportation of university teachers and students and for an increase in the necessary educational expenditure. He said that if the city fails to develop its education, it will be hard to realize the economic quadrupling.

This president of the most authoritative science and engineering university in the mainland frankly said: "I have been the president of Qinghua University for more than 5 years. I can say that more than 70 percent of my energy has not been spent in directly organizing teaching and scientific research in the university, but has been spent in dealing with administrative affairs relating to the housing, clothing, food, transportation, child-birth, retirement, sickness and death problems of the teachers, staff, workers and students in the university." He pointed out the existence of a strange, extremely widespread phenomenon in many universities in the country, namely, that it is not society which manages the universities but rather the universities which manage society. According to Liu Da, the housing problem at Qinghua University is very severe. The average residential area for each student is only a little more than two square meters. Temperatures are very high in summer in the dormitories and the sanitary conditions are very poor. Although a large amount of housing has been built for the teachers during the past few years, increasing the number of flats for teachers by more than 1,000, the homes of some of the teachers are still very crowded. He thinks that in order to develop the economy it is necessary to allocate a sufficient amount of funds to develop education. This year, Beijing Municipality allocated 3 percent of its total investment funds to cultural and educational undertakings. This was better than the figure of 2 percent during the 10 years of civil disorder, but it still falls short of the 4 percent figure in 1966 before the Cultural Revolution.

The deputy secretary of the CPC Committee of the Beijing Teachers' University was of the same opinion. To illustrate his point he said that it has been

more than a decade since the death of Chen Yuan, the former president of the university, but still a new president has not been appointed to this long established educational institution which is the top one for training teachers in the whole country.

Fang Wu, deputy director of the Central Music Conservatory said that it has been 9 years since the conservatory planned to build an educational building, the construction of which was approved by Premier Zhou when he was alive, but the construction has not yet been completed. There was first an excessive delay in getting the blue prints ready and then, last year, the unit in charge of the construction delayed the beginning of the construction again and again. The construction of the residential building for teachers and staff has also suffered a similar delay and it is now being carried out very slowly. As for the buildings of the higher education institutions in Beijing that were occupied without authorization during the 10 years of civil disorder by other units, hundreds and thousands of square meters of these buildings have not yet been returned to the original owners.

What about the situation in middle and primary schools? According to the delegates from the eastern district of the municipality, more than 80 percent of the primary schools in the city have no playgrounds. The classroom's in many of the primary schools in the district fall short of educational requirements. Some of the classrooms have to be lit by electricity all day long, all year round.

Shortage of housing is the most worrying problem facing the Beijing Municipal authorities. During the past few years, the municipal authorities have done a lot of work in this area. According to statistics, more than 24 million square meters of building have been completed in the city since 1977, which is more than 300 percent more than the total building area in the city before 1949. In the past 30 and more years, more than 80 million square meters of buildings have been built. However, the rate of population increase in Beijing has also been remarkably rapid. Similar problems exists in almost all the big cities in the mainland. The difference lies only in the degree of seriousness of the problem. As a result, people have changed the order of the traditional four major issues from the order of clothing, food, housing and transportation to the order of housing, transportation, food and clothing. Because the housing issue has a direct bearing on the education of the children in many households, it is even more urgent.

During the CPC Municipal Congress in Beijing, Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing, paid great attention to these viewpoints expressed by the delegates. They are trying to find ways for improvement.

CSO: 4005/205

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SHAANXI RIBAO' URGES WRITING ON MILITARY THEMES

HK240930 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 82 p 3

["Short Commentary on Literature and Art" by Sun Baoyin [1327 6283 7148]:
"Create a New Situation in Writing Works Based on Military Themes"]

[Text] Fruitful results have been attained in writing works based on military themes since the founding of the country. The names of Zhou Dayong ("In Defense of Yanan"), Wu Qionghua ("The Red Women's Detachment") and Yang Zirong ("A Sea of Forest and a Plain of Snow") shine brilliantly in the history of literature. In the past few years, the cordial and appealing artistic images of Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Peng Dehuai and Chen Yi have been successfully portrayed in the play "The Towering Kunlun Mountains," the film "The Sparkling Fire on Meiling Mountain," and so on. Their proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble communist values give great encouragement and impart great strength to our readers today, especially to the younger generation.

Undoubtedly, portraying shining images of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and describing the grand and colorful revolutionary struggles in various historical periods remain an important part of military themes. However, reviewed from the development of revolutionary literature, writers are required to shift their attention more to today's struggle. At present, many writers have focused their attention on timely revealing the modernization of our national defense which is being carried out by our armed forces under the party's leadership and are striving to write on the style, features and selfless posture of our commanders and fighters in defending and modernizing our country. These writers have already portrayed images of new people in the army strongly characteristic of our times, such as Zheng Zhitong ("Soldiers' Garrisoned Deep in the Tianshan Mountain") and Liu Maomei ("Anecdotes on the Western Front"). In this way, they have created a new situation in writing works based on military themes. However, the quality and quantity of these works are still a far cry from the needs of our times.

Recently, I was fortunate enough to have a chance to make a study tour among army units. I was able to witness and hear outstanding achievements of fighters of the Ouyang Hai squad, the meritorious deeds of valiant fighters of the Luo Shengjiao company, the noble spirit of units guarding bridges,

and the loyalty of heroes of the regiment participating in test flights. Tremendous strength seemed to rise in my heart. A girl who tried to commit suicide was saved by army men. Listen to the words from the bottom of her heart:

"The spring breeze of spiritual civilization,
Warms her frozen heart;
The shining stars on the soldiers' heads,
Light up her gloomy eyes.
Rekindled in her heart,
Are hopes of life
And confidence to live on...."

Faced with such loving fighters and such glittering and colorful life, how can revolutionary writers and artists not prominently eulogize all of this!

The center of literary works is to write about men; this is also true of works on military themes. The most important thing in writing on the good images of new socialist people in the army today is to appropriately explore the features of our times in the characters of revolutionary army men of the new period. This demands that literary and art workers first establish close ties with them, befriend them, love them and understand them. What Comrade Ba Jin said is very good: "Only by going deep into the seething life of the army today can we write works which truly and profoundly reflect the new mental attitude of today's army men." I hope that writers and artists who have a chance to go down to army units will overcome their bias of thinking that military themes are monotonous and uninteresting, enthusiastically hurl themselves into the seething army life, share the weal and woe of the broad masses of commanders and fighters and write brilliant works based on military themes.

CSO: 4005/205

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'NINGXIA RIBAO' ON MINORITY NATIONALITY SITUATION

HK020301 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Chen Ren [7115 0088]: "Respect Minority Nationality Customs, Create a New Situation in Minority Nationality Trade"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Unity, equality and common prosperity among the nationalities are of vital importance to the destiny of China as a multinationality country. The whole party must acquire a better understanding of the nationalities question, we must educate all party members to strive to fulfill the task of the party in regard to the nationalities."

As commercial workers, we should fully perceive the importance of respecting minority nationality customs and doing a good job in minority nationality trade, strive to do our work well, further arouse the initiative of the minority nationality masses and develop the four modernizations.

For years, relations between the party and the national minorities were jeopardized and numerous difficulties were caused to minority nationality people's lives as a result of "leftist" mistakes. During the "Great Cultural Revolution" in particular, the minority nationality policy was wilfully trampled upon by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," national customs were not respected and the production of special commodities which they require was stopped. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," in particular, since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party policy on national minorities has been implemented, and our region has done a lot of good work in implementing the central instructions, bringing order out of chaos and carrying out the nationality policy. We have readjusted our commercial departments and recruited a number of Hui staff members and workers for our food and drink enterprises, butcher's and grocer's and have also assigned a number of Hui cadres to reinforce the grassroots leadership. There is basic separation between Muslim and non-Muslim in commercial networks, cold storage and transport means, and we have made careful check on all links in purchasing, marketing, transport and storage. The improvement of commercial work has been well received by the Hui people and nationality unity has thus been strengthened and production developed. However, many problems still exist in commercial work and we should acquire a better understanding and promptly improve it.

1. Strengthen education in minority nationality policy and acquire a better understanding of the importance of long-term nature of work related to minority nationality trade. The region's Hui nationality accounts for one third of its population and it is very important to do a good job in minority nationality trade and grasp daily consumer goods production. Chen Yun said: "Minority nationality trade constitutes a key link in nationality work. In the fraternal minority nationality areas....trade should not be regarded as merely purchasing and marketing, the work you are engaged in is a specific manifestation of the minority nationality policy and you are the executors implementing the policy....you should take the responsibility for nationality unity and strengthening national defense while doing economic work." We can see that minority nationality trade is not only commercial but also a political work; it not only has economic but also political importance. At the same time, minority nationality trade and minority nationality consumer goods production will last a long period of time because of the long-standing differences between the nationalities. In recent years, there have been many new recruits in the commercial departments of the region and some new staff members and workers are not familiar or not quite familiar with the minority nationality trade policy. Some leading cadres and Han staff members and workers have not acquired a better understanding of the importance of minority nationality trade and have become slack in their work. Therefore, commercial departments and minority nationality affairs departments should closely cooperate, inculcate cadres, staff members and workers in the commercial departments in the minority nationality policy, and conduct several investigations annually in order to strengthen their concept of party policy on minority nationalities, make them understand this policy and arouse their initiative in implementing the policy.

2. Conscientiously respect minority nationality customs and habits. China is a nation of many nationalities. Over the long development of history, the nationalities have formed their own customs and habits which vary from each other on food and drink, clothing and decoration, housing, marriage and funerals, celebrations, recreation, courtesies and taboos. To respect minority nationality customs and habits means to respect the national minorities and the nationality quality as well as their feelings. In order to enable the commercial departments to respect minority nationality customs and habits, our region has promulgated "Some Regulations on Minority Nationality Customs to be Respected by the Commercial Departments and Enterprises" which provide specific measures concerning Muslim cold storage, food processing plants, canteens, beef and mutton and brands and marks to be used in Muslim groceries, equipments and tools, allocation of personnel, work clothes and hats as well as commodity purchasing, transport, storage, marketing and so on. A check system has been established and improved. Since the implementation of these regulations, commercial departments' respect for minority nationality customs has been greatly improved. We should make continuous efforts to stick to this.

3. To maintain production and to promote economic prosperity are unshirkable and glorious duties in minority nationality trade. The Party Central

Committee and the leading central cadres have stressed several times that common prosperity and development among the nationalities mark the entire period of socialism. It is the primary task of the party and government in minority nationality regions to assist the national minorities in their production development, in promoting economic prosperity, in putting an end to the backwardness of the minority nationality areas and in eliminating the inequalities left over by history. This is also a glorious duty of minority nationality trade. Our commercial departments have done a great deal of work for many years by giving assistance in production development and this has vigorously promoted the minority nationality economic development. In 1981, the total purchasing value of agriculture and sideline products of the region increased by 680 percent compared with 1952 and by 180 percent over 1958; the total purchasing value of local industrial products increased by 1,670 percent compared with 1958; the proportion of the total procurement value of Ningxia industrial products in total commodity sales value increased from 10.6 percent in 1958 to 32.8 percent in 1981. The minority nationality economy of the region has developed to a certain extent. While giving assistance in production, commercial departments should strengthen investigation and study, do a good job in market forecasting, have a good grasp of the laws on commodity supply and demand, constantly provide production units and peasants with economic information, strengthen planning and avoid blindness. At the same time, the commercial departments at all levels should meet the minority nationality needs and guarantee commodity supply in line with the actual conditions of the minority nationality region. It is necessary to expand business, constantly maintain an ample supply of a full range of goods, be fair in buying and selling, and offer good services so that the national minorities can see from their own interests the concern for them shown by the party and state.

4. Enhance the quality of the commercial contingent, expand the Hui staff member and worker force, and further develop minority nationality trade. At present, the number of Hui staff members and workers accounts for less than 20 percent of the total number of staff members and workers in the commercial departments. Some enterprises which directly serve the Hui people's livelihood lack Hui leading cadres, and this is a problem which should be settled in the minority nationality trade of the region. In future recruitment of employees by the commercial departments, the number of Hui staff members and workers must not be less than one third. Special instructions concerning the recruitment of Hui staff members and workers should be constantly given to the commercial departments. Hui staff members' and workers' cultural, professional and technical training should be strengthened. Commercial schools or commercial technical schools of the region should enroll a certain proportion of Hui students in their admissions system. We are sure that by doing these tasks well, a new encouraging situation will be created in the minority nationality trade of the region.

CSO: 4005/205

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SHAANXI RIBAO' ON SELECTING TALENTED PEOPLE

HK060255 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Emancipate the Mind, Break Down Conventions, Do a Good Job in Selecting Talented People"]

[Text] At present, the most important and urgent task of our party organizational work is to speed up the process of ensuring that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, and to readjust the leading bodies at all levels in order to meet the requirement of the "four modernizations."

There exist talented people for making the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent. Among the rank of the cadres in the province, the number who graduated from universities and colleges, technical secondary schools, or from senior secondary schools amounts to 61.1 percent, of whom those with university or college educational level account for 19.4 percent, and the number of middle-aged or young cadres under 50 years of age makes up 86 percent, or whom 30.1 percent are under 35 years of age. But why are some of these qualified people not promoted and why are some of the promoted cadres disqualified? One of the main reasons is that some people have not entirely emancipated their minds, which are trammled by the old conventions such as backward feudal notions and "leftist" ideology. Therefore, it is necessary to emancipate the mind, break down conventions and combat all erroneous thoughts and prejudice in order to do a good job in selecting talented people to meet the "four modernizations" requirement.

1. It is necessary to entirely break down the idea of stressing qualifications and record of service which at present constitutes the main stumbling block affecting the cultivation of talented people. This is because this idea cannot meet the demand of the "four modernizations" and of the party building in selecting cadres, and is based on record of service as a guideline for employing people. In order to maintain equilibrium and avoid hurting some comrades' feelings, even those who are incompetent are being promoted, while on the other hand, cadres of short period of service and the younger generation, even though they are men of genius, are not promoted or put in an important position, and they fail to be approved on some pretexts. So many talents have been stifled by this feudal notion.

2. It is necessary to resolutely overcome sectarian tendencies. At present, while selecting cadres, some comrades have forgotten the correct guideline of "have both ability and political integrity" and "appoint people on their merits." They appoint people according to faction or favoritism. Those who are from the same village, schoolmates, colleagues or from the same faction are made candidates to be promoted although they do not meet requirements, while even those who do very well in their work are not promoted. Those who are in intimate terms are promoted and put in an important position, while those who are outsiders are excluded by all means, and even those who are outstanding cadres are not appointed according to their qualifications. This bad work style in promoting people has, on the one hand, stifled and inhibited a number of really talented cadres who dare to stick to principles, and, on the other, has corrupted a number of cadres who closely follow leading cadres for the sake of gaining something, enabling those who take the leaders' cue to seize a chance for private gain. This is very dangerous.

3. It is necessary to acquire a correct understanding of the intellectuals and to eliminate all mistaken ideas toward them. An erroneous tendency of discriminating against intellectuals has existed among us for quite a long time due to "leftist" influence. During the 10-year catastrophe, the "gang of four" calumniated and slandered the intellectuals as the "stinking ninth category," who were cruelly attacked and persecuted. Now, when order has been brought out of disorder, this bad influence has not yet been eliminated, and some comrades (including some leading cadres) have not really considered that the intellectuals are with us or treated them as a part of the working class, and they feel alienated. They misunderstand the position and the role of the intellectuals in the four modernizations, they do not rely on the intellectuals as a force and always hold that they are not reliable. They are worried about the intellectuals, alleging that only the intellectuals' professional skill can be used, whereas they cannot be put in important positions. This idea is absolutely wrong and must be resolutely corrected.

4. We should have a better understanding of the "moral character" guideline. Now some comrades consider that those who are absolutely obedient, mediocre and unambitious and in a state of inertia have good moral character. Those who support the party line, are eager to promote the "four modernizations," have genuine talents and emancipated minds, and dare to blaze new trails and criticize mistakes in work are considered "arrogant and complacent" and "defying leadership" and of poor moral character. These two viewpoints are wrong. We should say that moral character and ability are a dialectical unity and neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. Without moral character, ability will lose orientation; and without ability, even though he has moral character, a person will be incompetent at important work. Of course, those who are talented but of poor moral character, who apply their talent to evil plots, should not be promoted to important positions, because that is very dangerous. At present, we should heighten our vigilance and prevent the "people of the three categories" from sneaking into the leading bodies at all levels and if any of

them are already in the leading bodies they must be entirely purged. Apart from the "people of the three categories," those who have been opposing the Party Central Committee line since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and those who have seriously violated law and discipline in the economic and other fields also should not be promoted. This has an important bearing on ensuring the smooth development of socialist modernization and carrying forward the party line. We should never lower our guard.

In the past 2 years, the departments and localities in Shaanxi Province have done a lot of work in setting up leading bodies composed of cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, and have scored marked achievements. However, this work is not quite satisfactory, as a whole. In future, we must further emancipate the mind, entirely eliminate the "leftist" influence, shift the focus of cadre work to promoting and ensuring the realization of socialist modernization, properly select talented people, train personnel in specialized fields in order to make more contributions to the "four modernizations."

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN MEETING ON IMPROVING SOCIAL ORDER

HK270404 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Summary] The political and legal committee of the provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 26 November to implement the spirit of the central political and legal commission's telephone conference and make arrangements for social order work in the province this winter and next spring. Provincial CPC Committee Executive Secretary Yang Rudai spoke at the meeting. Also participating were provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Vice Governor He Haoju, Vice Governor Qiao Zhimin, and Chengdu PLA units security department Director (Du Wenfa). Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Qin Chuanhou presided.

The conference called on leading comrades of party committees and political and legal departments at all levels to fully understand the importance and urgency of grasping social order work this winter and spring and mobilize all forces to tackle this task well and effectively. "It is necessary to pay attention to solving a number of outstanding problems. At present, we must continue to get a good grasp of taking stock of and dealing blows at criminal elements who flee hither and thither. We must deal resolute blows at criminal activities of trafficking in people, and punish those responsible according to law. We must take resolute action to curb gambling, ban reactionary superstitions sects and secret societies, and prohibit narcotics.

"We must rely on the basic organizations to do a good job in guidance and mediation work among the people, to prevent sharpening and changes in contradictions among the people. We must concentrate forces to put a stop to the sinister practice of indiscriminate tree-felling."

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIAONING REGULATIONS FOR RURAL EDUCATION

SK290344 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] The Liaoning provincial people's government recently formulated some regulations for rural educational work. The regulations state: After the institution of the agricultural production responsibility system, many new problems arose in rural education following the changes in production organizations and distribution methods. All localities should conscientiously strengthen leadership over rural educational work and gradually improve rural educational rules and regulations so as to suit rural education to the development of rural economy and increasingly upgrade education. Rural communes and brigades should not assign farm work or other manual labor to teachers of schools run by the local people. The teachers should not contract for responsibility plots. Whether the teachers should contract for food grain plots for themselves and their dependents is to be decided on by teachers themselves in line with their family conditions. Subsidy payments issued by the state to the teachers should be (?directly given to them). In the meantime, workpoints consistent with their labor should be granted to the teachers. Remunerations to the teachers should be given to them before the end of the year. Communes and brigades should strive to give overdue remunerations to teachers as soon as possible.

The regulations also state: Communes and brigades should be responsible for the maintenance of school buildings and purchases of furniture. The state will grant subsidies only when it sees fit. Education departments and rural middle and primary schools should adopt measures to ensure teaching quality and strictly implement teaching plans. The teachers should concentrate their major efforts on teaching. They are not allowed to do farm work during school hours. Close attention should be paid to solving the problem of students discontinuing their studies and to guaranteeing students' attendance rate so as to fulfill the tasks for popularizing education.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HENAN ON PUBLICIZING FAMILY PLANNING POLICY

HK031001 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "Thoroughly Publicize the Basic National Policy and Conscientiously Make a Success of Birth Control"]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress determined the fighting program for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and at the same time clearly defined that family planning is a basic national policy of our country. The CPC Central Committee adhered to the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts and made this important decision for the prosperity of the country and the well-being of coming generations. One of the important tasks of publicizing and implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress is to profoundly comprehend and actively publicize this basic national policy, which has strategic significance, to every household and family, so that everybody can understand and consciously implement this policy.

China has learned profound lessons on the population problem. Since the founding of the people's republic, due to the one-sidedness of the theory and the practice which we carried out with regard to the population problem, the population of the whole country increased by 140 percent in 33 years and this has brought great difficulties to the building of socialism. It is only because we have paid attention to family planning work in recent years that the trend of a sharp increase has been reduced to a certain extent. But, it is already a fact that the base of our population is a large one. The total number of births is now at its peak and this will continue for several years. This period of time coincides with our struggle for attaining the quadrupling of the total output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century. It is precisely on the basis of such a scientific prediction that the CPC Central Committee has put forward the task of striving to achieve the quadrupling of the annual total output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century in the report to the 12th CPC Congress and at the same time, demanded keeping our population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century. If we do not practice family planning and if the population increase exceeds 1.2 billion, the increase in peoples' incomes will be offset by the excessive population growth. Even if the total output value of industry and agriculture has

quadrupled, the income of the people in cities and towns will not be able to increase by several fold and the material and cultural life of the people will not be able to reach the comparatively well-off level.

Among the population of the provinces and autonomous regions of the whole country, Henan ranks the second. The total number of births is now at its peak. The success of birth control in Henan Province plays a decisive role in controlling the population growth of the whole country. We must fully understand the gravity and urgency of Henan's family planning work. We must put the publicizing of family planning in the first place in family planning work and place the publicizing of the basic national policy into the plan of publicizing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, so that the broad masses can understand the great significance of this basic national policy. We cannot regard the problem of bearing children as a personal matter. If the broad masses can connect family planning and the control of population growth with social problems and the prosperity of the country and nationality and the well-being of later generations, carry forward the spirit of patriotism and consciously practice family planning, then we can earnestly carry out the basic national policy put forward by the CPC Central Committee.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIAONING RADIO ON STRENGTHENING EDUCATION FOR JOBLESS YOUTHS

SK021118 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Short commentary: "Conscientiously Enhance the Management and Education of Youths Awaiting Work"]

[Text] Many graduates of junior and senior middle schools have after leaving school, become youths awaiting work. This poses a problem for society: How to manage and educate them? Being in their formative years, youths awaiting work are usually rather young and their outlook on the world is in the process of evolving. In other words, they are highly malleable. Usually, their level of education and knowledge is not high. If not well organized and properly educated and managed, these youths may degenerate ideologically and what little knowledge they have acquired may gradually be forgotten. In recent years the province has made great efforts to place youths awaiting work and has done a great deal to its credit. However, there exists to some extent the shortcoming of overemphasizing placement to the neglect of education. Before they take up employment, youths awaiting work are free from supervision either by schools or the units of their guardians. Their eagerness notwithstanding, neighborhood authorities do not have enough strength to subject these youth to discipline. As a result, many youths awaiting work are idling away their time, day in and day out. If things go on like this, it will be very harmful to the healthy growth of these youths and a small number of them may degenerate. This will not only hamper a fundamental turn for the better in social ethics but it will certainly affect their guardians' performance in production and their enthusiasm for work. It may also become a very serious problem.

Viewed from the needs of the four modernizations, providing vocational and technical training to youths before they take up employment will go a long way toward upgrading the quality of the working class and encouraging youths awaiting work to set up collective establishments on their own and to seek jobs by themselves.

Whether or not they are offered training makes a big difference. Those who benefit from specialized vocational training are armed with specialized knowledge and have proficiency in a particular field. They perform well after being employed, can adapt themselves to a job very rapidly and win the confidence of the masses. At present, we should not only take note of

the urgency for enhancing management and education among youths awaiting work but also be aware of the favorable conditions for promoting this work. There are labor departments, departments in charge of the education of youths and juveniles, CYL and neighborhood organizations and other facilities at all levels which attach great importance to this work. There are contingents of full-time or part-time personnel taking charge of the management and education. And there are youth palaces and homes for youths and juveniles which can be used as educational fronts. It is entirely possible to make all the youths awaiting work study and be engaged in activities in one organization or another. We believe that with the concerted efforts of all departments, this work, which concerns thousands upon thousands of families, will be accomplished in better manner.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG STRESSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK040727 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The provincial planned parenthood propaganda work conference held a full session in the afternoon of 3 December. Provincial CPC Committee Executive Secretary Li Ligong delivered a report entitled: The whole party must get going and work in concert to create a new situation in Shanxi planned parenthood work. Zhao Jun, vice governor and chairman of the provincial planned parenthood committee, presided. Present were leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC Luo Guibo, Zhu Weihua, Hu Xiaoqin, Wei Fengqi, Jiao Guonai, Ren Yinglun, Li Zhimin, Tao Jian, and (Zhu Xunci), and responsible comrades of the provincial organs.

Li Ligong first pointed out: In accordance with the decision of the central secretariat and State Council on holding a nationwide planned parenthood propaganda month between new year and spring festival next year, the main aim of this meeting is to study and make arrangements for the propaganda month in Shanxi. He then reviewed the great importance of planned parenthood. He pointed out: To change the backward state of planned parenthood work in Shanxi, we must focus the work on the rural areas, where over 80 percent of the province's population live. We must make the policies for developing rural economy flexible, but there can be no flexibility in planned parenthood, in strictly banning indiscriminate tree-felling, and in occupation of farmland. In grasping rural planned parenthood work, we must first grasp propaganda and education for the peasants. In light of the peasants' characteristics, we must conduct deepgoing and meticulous ideological work, imbue them with communist ideology, and break down the old concepts of regarding men as superior to women, raising children as insurance against old age, and keeping the family line going, and ensure that the masses truly understand the great importance of planned parenthood and the reasons for its policies, and will spontaneously promote planned parenthood in accordance with the demands of the party and state. At the same time, the organizations in the rural areas must make the greatest efforts to protect women and children and look after widows and orphans. We must criticize and [words indistinct] a few who resort to deceptive measures to go through sham marriages [words indistinct]. We must take legal sanctions against criminals who traffic in children to sabotage planned parenthood.

We must get a good grasp of backward areas. Places where the natural population growth rate is higher than the provincial average must, during the propaganda month, seriously carry out a check, find out the reasons, and adopt measures to deal with the problems and strive to put things right before the end of next year.

Comrade Li Ligong stressed: The provincial government recently issued a number of regulations on planned parenthood. These regulations were discussed by the government and approved by the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. They accord with the central demands and the province's situation. We must unswervingly carry out these regulations. The whole province must regard these regulations as the guideline, and should not formulate other regulations.

We must grasp two points. One is, we must advocate that each couple has only one child. This is the focal point in current planned parenthood work. Only by getting a vigorous and relentless grasp of this point can we improve the level of planned parenthood. We must strive to raise the percentage of couples having only 1 child to 80 next year. Secondly, we must vigorously grasp stopping the birth of a third child. Nobody is allowed to have a third child under any circumstances. The multiple birth rate in Shanxi from January to September this year was at 16 percent. If we can reduce this to 10 percent or lower next year, it is certain that the province's population growth rate will fall.

We must grasp the leading role of CPC and CYL members in planned parenthood. In the future, performance in practicing planned parenthood must be treated by the organization departments as a factor in examining and promoting cadres.

Speaking on how to work in concert to make a success of the planned parenthood propaganda month, Li Ligong stressed: As with the civility and courtesy month last March, the leaders at all levels must personally get to work and lead and launch the masses to organize mass mobilization, propaganda and implementation.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGXI ARMED POLICE COMMENDATION RALLY ENDS

HK040645 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The gathering to commend progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization in the Guangxi people's armed border defense police units concluded in Nanning this morning. Present at the closing ceremony were regional CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Maoxun, and leading comrades of the regional public security department and the Guangxi people's armed border defense police units. (Pan Diyan), a responsible comrade of the Guangxi people's armed border defense units, presided.

(He Guangyu), a responsible comrade of the units, delivered the closing speech. He demanded that the cadres and policemen, guided by the 12th party congress spirit, work hard in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, learn cultural and scientific knowledge, firmly establish the great communist ideal and launch in depth the drive to build socialist spiritual civilization centered on possessing four things, stressing three and having no fear of two. They should do their work well and make contributions to defending the motherland's border and creating a new situation in building the units.

During the gathering, the representatives seriously studied the spirit of the 12th party congress documents. Regional government vice chairman and public security department director Shi Qingsheng and deputy director (Wang Guanyu) made speeches. (Bi Yanda), deputy director of the regional public security department and a leading comrade of the Guangxi people's armed border defense police units, delivered a report entitled: Launch in Depth a Drive to Create Progressive Units and Individuals and Promote the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization Centered on Communist Ideology. Eighteen progressive units and individuals introduced their experiences and advanced deeds in building socialist spiritual civilization and promoting border defense and security work.

At the closing ceremony, (Yu Quanyu), a leading comrade of the Guangxi people's armed border police units, read out a decision of the units on commending progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization. In addition 25 representatives of progressive units and individuals were chosen to attend the congress of progressives to be convened by the border defense and security general bureau of the Ministry of Public Security. A letter of proposal from the gathering to all border defense and security cadres and policemen in Guangxi was also adopted.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

JILIN PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK--Since the third plenary session, planned parenthood work in our province has gotten better and better. By the end of September, the rate of planned births rose by 7.5 percent over the same period in 1981. The rate of multiple births dropped by 2.6 percent. The rate of unplanned second births dropped by 4.2 percent. The percentage of one-child family and couples practicing birth control showed different degrees of increase. These achievements have enabled our province to rank fifth in the country in planned parenthood work. [SK050030 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 82 SK]

JILIN PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE--The Jilin provincial conference on planned parenthood concluded on 3 December. Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke. He said: Population control is a problem of strategic importance. Planned parenthood is a basic policy of the state that must be upheld and implemented on a long-term basis. We should never waver in this regard. He urged leading comrades at all levels to attend to this work and persistently implement the policy. Efforts should be made to study and solve new problems arising from the implementation of the production responsibility system in the countryside. We should attach importance to this work as we do to economic work. Deputy Governor Liu Yunzhao also attended the conference and spoke. [SK050030 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 82 SK]

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